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LOCAL NOTICES.

Great Bargains, Great Bargains,
In Table Linens, at Barker's.

Sponges,
In great variety, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 81 Market street.

Looking Glasses.
Housekeepers and others interested should bear in mind that Boyd, Murray & Fawcett, No. 61 Wood street, (Lafayette Hall Building), have a full line of Looking Glass and Picture Frames, embracing all the varieties of style and finish, which they offer at the lowest cash price. Their stock of Looking Glasses is new and extensive, and housekeepers should visit their store before purchasing elsewhere.

For 10 and 12 1-2 Cents Per Yard.
We are offering a superior Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at these prices. Barker & Co.

Havana Tobacco,
Yara, New York State, Connecticut, Leaf Tobacco, Branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Boquets,
At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street. eo

City and Country Merchants
Will find a very large stock of Staple and other Seasonable Dry Goods at Barker's, at less than Eastern prices.

Hosiery and Gloves,
Some lots closing out, slightly soiled, at Barker's.

Dry Goods,
Wholesale and Retail, in full lines, at less than Eastern prices, at Barker's.

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At John Bell's, No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Beautiful Prints
Opened this day at Barker's.

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We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. tf

Boquets,
At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street. eod

Linen Goods,
Of all kinds, very cheap, at Barker's.

The Daily Commercial

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1868. NO. 146.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Heavy snow storms prevailed yesterday in New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Toledo, Ohio, and elsewhere.

David Brown, in Troy, New York, attempted to murder his wife on Sunday, by stabbing. She will probably die.

L. Bender, a laborer, murdered his wife in Greenwich street, New York, Saturday night, by brutally beating and kicking her. The murderer is in custody.

Advices from South America report the death of Ex-Governor Dana, of Maine. Six other former residents of Maine also died within a few days, all of cholera.

It is stated that the Whisky Metre Committee has concluded its examination of metres—having tested ten different inventions. What their conclusions are, cannot be definitely stated, except in one respect, and that is that no machine is yet found which will prevent fraud while the tax is two dollars per gallon.

A Worcester, Mass., dispatch of March 1 says: Charles T. James, one of the murderers of Joseph Clark, of this city, on Friday evening, was captured in Providence and brought here yesterday. Nine hundred dollars, a watch and a diamond pin, Mr. Clark's property, were found in his possession. He says that the affair was planned by his accomplice, the notorious General James, before coming to this city. The plan was to murder and rob Mr. Clark, then destroy all evidence of the murder by burning the building. It was known that Mr. Clark usually carried a large sum of money with him, and wore valuable diamonds. Mr. Clark had a previous acquaintance with the General, and charitably paid his bills during the few days they were waiting to murder him. Friday evening was the first time he found Clark alone. The deed was done with a stone, which was found secreted in Clark's room in a coat. The General attracted Clark's attention while Charles stepped behind Clark, and struck him a mortal blow. Very valuable personal effects were overlooked by the murderers. The ax was thrown into the canal while on the way to the Western Depot, where the General was arrested and Charles escaped. Clark's mistress entered the room soon after the murderers left and discovered the deed, gave the alarm. Charles is twenty-two years of age, and below the common average of intellect. The General is thirty-one years of age, has lost the sight of the left eye and has a wicked look. He is said to be the person who poisoned the celebrated trotting horse India Rubber, in Boston, about two years ago.

Lucy Purnell, a colored woman, was hanged on Friday at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Maryland, for the murder of Hanson Robins, a colored man, two years since. She confessed her guilt.

Hemingway Bros.' hat store at Binghampton, New York, was burned Sunday. Loss $17,000; insured.

Another corps of Papal Zouaves is to be raised in Montreal.

Moore, for the murder of Malatesta, at Memphis, was convicted and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Captain Fisher, Inspector of Internal Revenue for Kansas, has discovered flagrant violations of the revenue laws at Atchison and Lawrence. A distillery at Lawrence, with a capacity of two hundred gallons daily, returns but fifty gallons. The returns of the concern previous to October were said to be at the Assessor's office, but on application there they could not be found. Thereupon the distillery was seized by the authorities. The Legislature of Kansas adjourns to-day.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

The General Appropriation Bill.

General Fee Bill Passed Second Reading.

Explanation of Speaker Davis.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, March 2, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The evening was occupied with the second reading of the appropriation bill till very late. There was no other business.

Mr. Speaker Davis wishes it to be understood that he emphatically denies a report that he is or was in favor of the Senate free railroad bill. He is now, as he always has been, for the free railroad law as it passed the House.

SENATE.

The Senate was occupied with reading in place of unimportant bills, and passing small private bills of no interest to Western Pennsylvania.

The new general fee bill passed second reading.

Throng Expected at Harrisburg this Week—Registry Law—Its Necessity—Six Hundred Thousand Dollars Appropriated to Common Schools.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., March 2, 1868.

This is going to be a throng week in Harrisburg. The Democratic State Convention is to be held here on Wednesday. Then there are a few local bills, such as the anti-consolidation, the People's Passenger Railway bill, and several others that will bring forty or fifty persons from your city. Besides, there is a bill for the revision of the tax laws, and also the registry bill, which excite some interest. The latter was considered in Committee of the Whole on Friday last, and is made the special order for this evening. The necessity for such a law has been felt and acknowledged for years; but it is a very difficult thing to frame one that will be acceptable to the people and efficient as a means of preventing fraudulent voting. The one now before the Senate will, if passed, put a stop to such fraudulent voting as was done at Phillipsburgh, in Centre county, last fall. Whenever the party will resort to such measures as the Copperheads did last fall to carry their District and State tickets, it becomes a necessity to enact such laws as will secure to the *bona fide* and legal voters of the State the right of suffrage. That any party who shall, now a matter of astonishment to many, since the developments in the Robison and Shugart case, that the Republican party has ever been able to carry this State, and that the majority last fall for Governor was not nine thousand instead of nine hundred. With such a good machine for manufacturing naturalization papers as they have in Luzerne county, and having the control of nearly all the Irish emigrants that arrive in this country, it is truly astonishing that Pennsylvania has not been turned over to the Copperhead party altogether. But the mischief has been discovered, and now the remedy must be applied. A Registry Law ought to be passed.

The object for the Philadelphia lawyers in being trying to impeach the character of O'Mara for truth. They have brought several Irish—such men as killed Casey, I presume—to swear that they would not believe O'Mara on oath. But all that amounts to, as far as their testimony is not only corroborated by several persons of undoubted character, but is also corroborated by documentary evidence, as well as by some of the parties who voted upon fraudulent naturalization papers. O'Mara is a very steady and respectable Irishman, and has behaved himself like a gentleman during the whole winter.

There are several items in the General Appropriation bill that deserve special notice. In Saturday's issue of the COMMERCIAL I referred to one or two objectionable features in it. I now wish to refer to one section that is deserving of all praise for its generous provision for a noble object. I mean the section of the appropriates six hundred thousand dollars to Common Schools. The Republican party deserves praise for its steady and liberal support given to common school education, and in the days of Democratic rule—even before the party became all shimed over with sympathy for treason and traitors, it never came up to the true and liberal support of common schools, that it should have done. To be sure there were, and are now, genuine friends of common school education, to be found in that party—debauched and demoralized as it is—but the body of the organization has not shown themselves the champions of a general diffusion of knowledge amongst the members. In past years they dared not venture too far in that direction for fear their Southern brethren should slap them in the face for attempting to subvert the foundation of their peculiar institution. *Two hundred thousand dollars* was all that party ever appropriated out of the State Treasury for the support of common schools. The Republican party ever since it has been in power has been gradually increasing the amount of appropriation to these schools until at last they have set apart six hundred thousand dollars for that purpose. And not only so, but the same party has each year decreased the State debt, and also decreased the State tax on real estate, and finally took it off altogether; and now it is proposed to take it off personal property. In a financial point, as well as in a patriotic point of view, the Republican party has a record that will stand the closest inspection, and will command the admiration of all patriots and the respect of all intelligent men. JUNIUS.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Sleeping Car on Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway Burned---Narrow Escape of Inmates---Heavy Snow Storm.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MANSFIELD, OHIO, March 2, 1868.

A sleeping car attached to the train leaving Chicago at fifty minutes past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, was entirely consumed by fire near Delphos, Ohio, about two o'clock this morning. The occupants of the car were a gentleman passenger *en route* for New York, and three employees of the road, namely: Conductor Carey, brakeman Long and baggage master Higgins, on their way to Crestline to take their trains this morning. They were all asleep in their berths, and on awakening found the rear end of the car in flames. The fire spread with such rapidity that it was with much difficulty they escaped to the forward car, all of them losing much of their clothing and the passenger his watch and pocket-book, which he had put under his pillow.

An excursion party of general ticket agents was on the train, but occupied a sleeping car in front of the one burned. The accident resulted in no inconvenience to the excursionists, excepting a delay of a few hours. No lives were lost. The loss of property to the company will amount to between ten and twelve thousand dollars. The car was nearly new. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been caused by a spark from the locomotive.

A fearful storm of snow and wind has been raging nearly all day along the road from Pittsburgh to Chicago, and still continues with unabated fury. The snow is drifting badly, and it is feared that trains will be delayed.

There will be a meager attendance from this section at the Republican State Convention, Wednesday, if the storm does not soon abate.

LIMA, OHIO.

A Confidence Man Shot by a Dissolute Woman---Democratic Indorsement of the President.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
LIMA, O., March 2, 1868.

Late Saturday night, a young man named John Hart, a confidence man, was shot while attempting to gain admittance into a house of ill fame in this city, by a woman named Wallett. The ball entered his right temple, passing through his head coming out on the left side.

At a Democratic meeting in the Court House, resolutions were passed indorsing President Johnson, and in favor of the old Constitution as it was. Congress was bitterly denounced.

Efforts are being made to introduce the tea plant into California. Recently a box of tea seed was received in San Francisco from Japan. The Agricultural Society have given instructions for its cultivation. The importance of this new addition to the agricultural resources of the Pacific slope is apparent. Little difficulty can attend its cultivation, as the plant is very hardy and will grow on the foot hills. The preparation of the leaves for the market is not difficult. Within a short time the English have successfully introduced the plant into Northern India, from which they now export annually several million pounds, at higher rates than is to be obtained for the Chinese article.

In the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, yesterday, the writ of mandamus sued out by Gen Imboden against Gen. Schofield, to make the latter show cause why Imboden is prevented from voting, was dismissed by Judge Underwood.

IMPEACHMENT!

RULES OF THE HIGH COURT.

Adoption of Articles in the House.

General Butler's Article Defeated.

The Election of Managers of the Trial.

Hon. John A. Bingham, the Principal.

Probable Duration of the Trial.

Determination to Make It Brief.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1868.

Rules of Impeachment Court.

The proceedings of Congress to-day were devoid of legislative interest, and were wholly given up to the impeachment programme. The Senate spent the entire day in discussing the few last rules for the government of the Senate sitting in a high court of impeachment. Four hours were spent in discussing the twentieth rule, which limits all debates on preliminary motions and questions to one hour. The motion to strike out and to increase the time to two hours was voted down. In the course of a speech, Mr. Dixon said it should be remembered that this would be the greatest trial in history, whereupon Mr. Howard and other impeachers seated near him, shouted, "not at all, not at all; not such a big trial as you think."

Mr. Dixon attempted to amend the twenty-first rule, so as to allow the defense to close the case, but he was not successful.

Mr. Sherman raised the point whether the Chief Justice, as President of the Court, would not have a vote in the verdict, but by general consent the discussion of this question was left for the court when in session.

The new Senator from Kentucky made his first speech in the Senate to-day. It was short and did not impress his associates very favorably as to McCleery's talent as a public speaker.

Adoption of Impeachment Articles.

The House met at ten o'clock this morning and sat until 7 P. M. There was an unusually large attendance of members, though the galleries were not half full during any portion of the day. The speeches for and against the articles of impeachment were limited to fifteen minutes each, and being substantially a repetition of the debate one week ago, were quite monotonous. At 4 P. M., the House seeing under its rule expressly adopted for the occasion, proceeded to vote on the articles. Mr. Eldridge, on behalf of the Democrats, asked leave to file a protest against the action of the House, but under the rule referred to, it was not received nor even read for information.

On the first article the vote proved to be strictly a party one, 125 to 41, and it continued to be a party one to the end.

Butler's Article Defeated.

Mr. Butler's amendment in the shape of a new article charging the President with ridiculing Congress in his public speeches, was lost by two to one.

Election of Managers.

The articles having been agreed to, the House, by ballot, elected Messrs. Stevens, Butler, Boutwell, Bingham, Logan, Wilson of Iowa, and Williams of Pennsylvania, as managers on the part of the House to conduct the trial in the Senate. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed by the friends of Stevens and Butler at the result of the ballot for managers. Bingham received the highest number of votes, which entitled him to the lead in the prosecution. Stevens received the lowest. Butler had been working assidnously for the position, and so had Boutwell. The matter is not positively determined by the ballot, and the managers may meet and determine for themselves who shall take the lead. But it is claimed by Bingham's friends that the House has settled it. Mr. Bingham, at one time while the ballot was being taken, thought he would be defeated. The announcement of the result pacified and pleased him. The Democrats did not vote on the question at all.

Duration of the Trial.

There seems to be a determination among the impeachers in the Senate, to press the trial of the President to a very speedy close. This is manifest by the manner in which they curtail debate on the rules to govern the Court, and by the precedence which they give to all matters pertaining to impeachment in the business of the Senate. No idea of the probable length of the trial has yet been expressed in the Senate, except by Mr. Williams, of Oregon, who said in debate to-day that it could not be completed in two or three days, and would probably take not less than a week. Several have privately expressed the opinion that it would not take two weeks. Mr. Boutwell says the testimony can all be put in in a single day.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

To Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR presented a memorial of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, setting forth that their services are not sufficiently recognized, and praying for a portion of the departmental offices.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the Board of Trade, asking an appropriation to complete the improvements of the entrance to the harbor.

Mr. CATTELL presented a petition of soldiers of the war of 1812, asking to be placed on the same footing with the soldiers of the late war. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the settlement of paymaster's accounts.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell an unoccupied military site at Waterport, Pa.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the impeachments rules, Mr. ANTHONY in the Chair.

Mr. DRAKE moved an amendment to the fifteenth rule, "or any Senator," allowing them to direct the reduction to writing of any motions.

Mr. DRAKE also offered a substitute for the twentieth rule, providing that arguments on preliminary or interlocutory motions shall be allowed one hour in opening and fifteen minutes in closing, one person only to be heard on each side.

Mr. CONKLING said this, like many other questions, had been left to the court. There was a practice in courts which doubtless would be followed in this case.

Mr. DRAKE withdrew his amendment.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out the rule as unnecessary, holding that it had been a matter of congratulation that no such rule had ever been adopted by the Senate.

A long debate followed, during which Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by allowing two hours for argument on each side on parliamentary questions, or a motion for extension of time to be applied for before hand.

The amendment was finally rejected, 24 against 20.

The vote was on the first branch of the amendment:

YEAS.		
Anthony,	McCreery,	Sprague,
Buckalew,	Morton,	Tipton,
Davis,	Patterson, Tenn.,	Trumbull,
Dixon,	Ross,	Van Winkle,
Fowler,	Saulsbury,	Willey—16.
Johnson,		

NAYES.		
Cameron,	Ferry,	Pomeroy,
Chandler,	Harlan,	Ramsey,
Cole,	Howard,	Stewart,
Conkling,	Morgan,	Sumner,
Conness,	Morrill, Me.;	Thayer,
Corbett,	Morrill, Vt.;	Williams,
Drake,	Morton,	Wilson,
Edmunds,	Nye,	Yates—24.

A vote was then taken on the branch of the amendment requiring application beforehand for extension of time, which was lost, 16 to 29.

Mr. DRAKE moved an amendment allowing persons arguing in favor of a question or motion to both open and close the argument thereon. Rejected.

Mr. McCREERY offered an amendment striking out all limitation and numbers of persons, which he supported by some remarks. Lost.

The twenty-first rule being read, Mr. SUMNER moved to insert at the beginning "the case shall be opened by not more than two persons on each side," which he subsequently modified to read, "The case on each side shall be opened by one person," which, after debate, was adopted.

The question recurred on a motion by Mr. WILLIAMS to strike out the article, when Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by inserting after the words "on each side," the words "unless otherwise ordered by the Court on application for that purpose." Agreed to.

Mr. DIXON offered and amendment providing that counsel for the accused be allowed the closing argument. Rejected.

The article having been read, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered the following amendment to come in at the beginning: "On the final question whether the impeachment is sustained the yeas and nays shall be taken on each article of impeachment separately." Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to strike out the words "high court of impeachment," and insert "Senators." Also to strike out the words "and voting" after the words "present," referring to members of the court necessary to convict. Agreed to.

Mr. VAN WINKLE moved to insert after the words "the court," where they last occur, the words "shall proceed to ascertain what judgment shall be rendered in the case, which having been ascertained, shall be pronounced."

Mr. EDMUNDS moved and Mr. VAN WINKLE accepted an amendment to strike out the words "of such court," and the words "by its presiding officer." Agreed.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment providing for conviction upon any one article.

Mr. DRAKE suggested as a substitute to insert after the word "not," in the first line, the words "under any of the articles presented," with other verbal amendments to the same effect.

Mr. WILLIAMS accepted the amendment, which was agreed to.

The twenty-third rule having been read, Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the words, "by unanimous consent," and insert "by consent of the Senate." Tabled, without debate. Several amendments were offered and rejected.

The twenty-fourth article was read. Mr. CONKLING moved to amend by striking out the words "sitting as a high court of impeachment," wherever they occured, as seeming to imply the court is not the Senate. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BUCKALEW, the words "or any persons authorized thereto," were added at the end of the section, and on motion of Mr. HOWE, the words, "at 12 o'clock noon," were inserted in the form of summons.

The twenty-fifth rule was verbally amended to conform to the preceding section.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the second article by striking out the words "grand inquest of the nation," and insert "House of Representatives." Rejected.

Mr. DRAKE moved to strike out the provisions in the seventh section, authorizing the presiding officer to decide incidental questions, unless a formal vote of the Court be called for.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed this, and Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment, which Mr. DRAKE accepted, providing for the submission by the presiding officer of all incidental questions to the Senate, to be decided, if demanded, by one-sixth the members, by yeas and nays.

After debate, Mr. POMEROY moved to amend verbally by striking out portions calling the Senate a court, &c.

At 10 o'clock Mr. HENDRICKS said as the Committee was not satisfied with its own report, he would move to adjourn. Lost, 5 to 22.

Mr. POMEROY'S amendment was lost, 11 to 17.

Mr. HOWARD'S amendment was adopted, 21 to 7.

Mr. FERRY moved to strike out in various sections the words "high court of impeachment," and other language conveying the implication that the Senate changed its character in the trial. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DRAKE, the provision in the 24th article administering the same oath to the presiding officer as to the Senate was stricken out.

Mr. McCREERY moved to insert the word "Saturday" before words "except Sundays," in the third section, providing for a daily session.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to strike out the words "so help you God," at the end of the oath in section 24, on the ground that affirmations as well as oaths were received. Lost.

The rules were then passed finally, and at a quarter before 11 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House reassembled at ten o'clock, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in the chair and continued the discussion upon articles of impeachment.

Mr. WASHBURNE having left the chair, said he would not attempt to discuss the particular articles of impeachment before the Committee, but would submit for publication in the *Globe* a brief examination of the whole question of impeachment for reference hereafter.

Messrs. GETZ and HUMPHREY obtained leave to have their speeches published in the *Globe*.

Mr. GARFIELD said the President's attempts to make Grant, Sherman and Emory his tools showed a purpose to disregard the law and override the Constitution. He thought the tenth article should be altered to express the military offenses and subordination and unity. The whole question might be tried in a few days, and the great obstacle of reconstruction be put out of the way. Nothing but the fidelity of the army had saved the country. The President usurping powers and defying the laws and Constitution.

Mr. LAWRENCE of Pennsylvania, followed on the same side.

Mr. NIBLACK followed in opposition, saying the Republican party were prepared to revolutionize the country to get rid of a President distasteful to them. The President had done nothing deserving impeachment. It was a mere difference of opinion. The proper way to settle it was by the pending election.

Mr. WILLIAMS denied an assertion of Mr. NIBLACK'S that Stanton's testimony before the Judiciary Committee contained the declaration that he (Stanton) believed the tenure-of-office law unconstitutional.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE said although the President had been continually talking about the Constitution, yet he had been constantly violating its provisions for the purpose of putting into office men who had failed. He ought to have been impeached long ago.

Mr. PIKE said the President could have grave charges brought against him than the present ones. He ought to include the 13th BOUTWELL, would bring in an amendment comprising them. The President had made himself a jest and a bye-word; had prostituted his office, and had given all possible encouragement to the rebellion. There was enough in it to convict a white man, much less a negro, of stealing an orange. The only parallel in ridiculousness to the proceedings was Don Quixote tilting at windmills for five days since. Relative to the statement of Mr. LAWRENCE, that the Democrats supported impeachment, he (Kerr) had yet to hear of the first Democrat, in or out of Congress, who supported impeachment. He (Kerr) had prepared, and as the defenders of the President, but as the defenders of right and condemnors of wrong.

Mr. PAINE discussed the questions as to how Johnson was to be tried, while in the President or Vice President, after which the committee rose, and Saturday's session was brought to a close at 12 o'clock. To-day's session immediately commenced, the House going into committee again.

Mr. TRIMBLE protested against this movement as one subversive of the liberty of the people, there being no stability to the Government if the President could be removed on such trivial charges.

Mr. CULLOM argued that the President, in the removal of Stanton, had violated a law and subjected himself to the pains and penalties of impeachment.

Messrs. McCARTHY, LYNCH and WARD followed on the same side. The latter would have been pleased if the articles had presented some of the grave offenses which that high offender had committed, viz. A usurpation of the legislative power, prostitution of the functions of appointment to office, but he bowed to the superior wisdom of the committee.

Mr. ANCONA opposed impeachment.

Mr. BUTLER offered the following as an additional article:

That the said Andrew Joonson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and the oath thereof, and regardless and of the dignity and courtesies which ought to exist between the executive and legislative branches of the Government of the United States, designing and intending to set aside the rightful authority and powers of Congress, did attempt to bring into disgrace, ridicule, contempt and reproach the Congress of the United States, and the powers and duties thereof, to impair and destroy the regard and respect of all the good people of the United States for the Congress and Legislative power thereof, which all officers of the Government ought to entertain, and to excite the odium and resentment of all the good people of the United States against the Congress and the laws by it duly and constitutionally enacted, and in pursuance of said design and intent openly and publicly and before divers assemblages of the citizens of the United States, convened in divers parts thereof, to wit, at the city of Washington, as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, did, on the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1866, and on divers other days and times as well before as afterwards, make and deliver with a loud voice certain intemperate and scandalous harangues, and did therein utter and declare with other things among divers of the Congress of the United States duly an lawfully convened, (to which he, the said Andrew Johnson, did commit and was then and there guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Messrs. FERRIS, KOONTZ and PERHAM spoke in favor of impeachment; HUBBARD, of Connecticut, and ASHLEY, of Nevada, followed on the other side.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, sitting at the Clerk's desk, proceeded to address the House. Members having collected in the area in front. He said: Never was a great malefactor so gently treated as Andrew Johnson. The people have been unwilling to blot the records of this country by weighing his crimes with their shame—blame with an endurance, and for a long time of his great crimes and misdemeanors. The Committee having omitted entirely his wicked abuse of the patronage of the Government, his corruption of the voters of the nation, by advertising them for sale, his prostitution of the pardoning power, his intimidating them by threats of expulsion, and for the purpose of making them abandon their honest principle and adopt the bastard policy which he had just conceived—a crime more heinous than that which brought him to the bar of the Senate. The fails to was prompted by the same motives which made the angels fall.

Soon after the death of Mr. Lincoln and the surrender of the so-called Confederate States, the possession of the whole government of the territory, persons and property of the territory claimed by and conquered from the so called Confederate States of America, devolved upon the Congress of the United States, and upon the most familiar and well adjudicated principles of national and municipal law, leaving nothing for the President to do but to execute the laws of Congress and govern them by military authority until Congress shall otherwise direct; yet Andrew Johnson, assuming to establish an empire for his own control, depriving Congress of its just prerogative, did erect North Carolina and other conquered territories into States and relations, giving them governments of his own creation, and appointing over them rulers unknown to the laws of the United States, and who could not by any such laws hold any office therein. He mixed the qualifications of electors, directed who should hold office, and especially directed them to send representatives to both branches of Congress. Congress refused, and asserted its sovereign prerogative to govern those territories except during their military occupation by their own inherent power, he treated their pretensions as idle, and refused to obey them.

When Congress subsequently passed the acts dated March 2d, 1867, and their supplements, to reconstruct those governments, under republican forms of government, by the vote of the people, he pronounced them unconstitutional, and after they had become laws, he advised the people not to obey them, thus to defeat instead of to execute the laws of Congress. All this was done after Congress had declared those outlying States as possessing no governments which Congress could recognize, and that Congress alone had the power and control over them. This monstrous usurpation, worse than rebellion, and little less than treason, he adhered to by declaring in his last annual message and at other times, that there was no Congress, and that all their acts were unconstitutional. These being much more fundamental offenses and in my judgment much more worthy of punishment, because more fatal to the nation, the committee have omitted in their articles of impeachment because they were determined to deal leniently with the President.

Encouraged by this impunity, the President proceeded to new acts of violence and disregard of the express commandment of Congress. It is for those acts, trival by comparison, but grave in their positive character, for which the Committee has chosen to call him to answer, knowing that there is enough among them, if half omitted, to answer the great object and purpose of impeachment. The proceedings can reach only to the removal from office, and anything beyond what will effect that purpose being unnecessary, may be looked upon as wanton cruelty, hence the tender mercies of the Committee have rested only on the most striking crimes and misdemeanors which they would reflect from the official life of Andrew Jonson.

Mr. STEVENS went on to explain the articles reported from the Committee, and concluded as follows: By an unaccountable misunderstanding, the article which I hold in my hand, and which we may call one and a half, has been dropped out, for I do not find it in the articles in distinct language. I propose it as an amendment. It is that on the 12th of August, during the recess of Congress, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did suspend from office Edwin M. Stanton, and that while the Senate was considering the sufficiency of the reasons reported, Andrew Johnson formed a deliberate design and determined to prevent said Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the duties of his office, thereby committing a high misdemeanor and crime; and when he was defeated in accomplishing that design by the integrity and fidelity of the Secretary of War *ad interim*, he sought to arrive at the same end by giving a letter of authority to Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*. He severely censured the former Secretary of War *ad interim*, for not yielding to his efforts to make him betray his trust.

This charge, said Mr. STEVENS, is not here contained in the articles reported by the Committee, and unless it be inserted, there can be no trial on it. If there be shrewd lawyers, as I know there will, and swindling judges, and if without that article they do not acquit him, they are greener than ever I was when I commenced to practise at the Court of Quarter Sessions. If that article be inserted, the President's own letters show that he has made a bold attempt to defeat the reinstatement, and although the Senate should decide the other charges in his favor, how could he or his counsel hope to escape from this one? and it is worth all the impeachment together, unless it be for the impunity of the tenure-of-office bill. Let us look and see what chance he has to escape there.

The Senate has four times voted on the constitutionality of that very bill. The vote first stood: yeas 29, nays 9. I am sorry to say that it was a party vote, but every Republican voted in its favor. Let me see, continued Mr. STEVENS, shaking his finger, whether any of that twelve will be found to tread back upon his steps and vote on the other side. There was a Committee of Conference afterward on the bill, and the vote then stood, yeas 32, nays 10, every Republican voting in favor of the measure. Then came the veto of it overruling the President's veto. That vote was yeas 35, nays 16, every Republican voting in favor of the bill. Now, then, let him who can expect to get out on the only ground of the bill. If my article is adopted, let him who dares to hope that so high a body as the Senate will betray its trust, forgot its own act, will tread back upon its own action, will disgrace itself in the face of the nation, and will be damned to all ages to come, how he can dare to be regarded as infamous by posterity. What chance has Andrew Johnson with the article in which was left out in order to give him a loophole? You say, How far we are from conviction? What chance has Andrew Johnson if that article be inserted? Unfortunate man, thus surrounded, hampered, tangled in the meshes of his own wickedness! Unfortunate, unhappy man, he could scarcely be more.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered various amendments to the articles of impeachment, all of which were verbal and unimportant, except as to striking out the seventh article entirely. The amendments were adopted.

Mr. JENCKES offered as an amendment an additional article, charging the President with an attempt to get control of the military power in the country in a mode not in accordance with the Constitution, and to prevent the army being an instrument to execute the laws of the United States. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER then offered his amendment.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered an amendment, saying that it had been referred to the committee and been voted down. A vote was taken by yeas and nays, resulted 50 to 74, so the amendment was rejected.

As the clock indicated the hour of four, the committee, in accordance with the order of the House, rose, and Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, reported the articles, the amendment proposed to be offered by Mr. STEVENS, and all other amendments, thus excluded from being offered.

Mr. ELDRIDGE rose and said: I am instructed by forty-five members of the House of Representatives to present a communication from them to the House, and ask that it be read. It is respectful in terms, and is in my opinion privileged.

The SPEAKER.—The gentlemen may consider it as he pleases, it is privileged, but the Digest shows it is not so considered in Parliamentary law.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Then I ask unanimous consent to present this communication from forty-five members of the House, and on that I propose to submit a motion.

Numerous objections were made on the Republican side.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Then I ask consent to have the communication printed in the *Globe*.

Numerous objections were made on the Republican side.

Mr. FARNSWORTH made a point of order that under the order of the House, no proposition could be entertained, but that the House should proceed to vote on the articles of impeachment.

The SPEAKER sustained the point.

The following is a copy of the protest sought to be presented:

The undersigned, members of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, representing directly or by their votes more than one-half of the people in the respective States, do hereby, in the name of law and justice, and in behalf of those they represent, most solemnly protest against the unusual and unauthorized action of the majority of the House in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, without due deliberation upon the greatest question ever before the House of Representatives of the United States, made for the protection of the minority, and by a direct abrogation of the rules of the House, by which the majority are protected from the hasty and inconsiderate action of excited men, and from the passage of measures which the wantonness of power in but too often apt to suggest in large and recess ul majorities, have been during this entire Congress, in violation of the rules of the House, and to excite the odium and resentment of all the good people of the United States against the Congress and the laws by it duly and constitutionally enacted, and in pursuance of said design and intent openly and publicly and before divers assemblages of the citizens of the United States, convened in divers parts thereof, to wit, at the city of Washington, as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, did, on the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1866, and on divers other days and times as well before as afterwards, make and deliver with a loud voice certain intemperate and scandalous harangues, and did therein utter and declare with other things among divers of the Congress of the United States duly an lawfully convened, (to which he, the said Andrew Johnson, did commit and was then and there guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Messrs. FERRIS, KOONTZ and PERHAM spoke in favor of impeachment; HUBBARD, of Connecticut, and ASHLEY, of Nevada, followed on the other side.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, sitting at the Clerk's desk, proceeded to address the House. Members having collected in the area in front. He said: Never was a great malefactor so gently treated as Andrew Johnson. The people have been unwilling to blot the records of this country by weighing his crimes with their shame—blame with an endurance, and for a long time of his great crimes and misdemeanors. The Committee having omitted entirely his wicked abuse of the patronage of the Government, his corruption of the voters of the nation, by advertising them for sale, his prostitution of the pardoning power, his intimidating them by threats of expulsion, and for the purpose of making them abandon their honest principle and adopt the bastard policy which he had just conceived—a crime more heinous than that which brought him to the bar of the Senate. The fails to was prompted by the same motives which made the angels fall.

Soon after the death of Mr. Lincoln and the surrender of the so-called Confederate States, the possession of the whole government of the territory, persons and property of the territory claimed by and conquered from the so called Confederate States of America, devolved upon the Congress of the United States, and upon the most familiar and well adjudicated principles of national and municipal law, leaving nothing for the President to do but to execute the laws of Congress and govern them by military authority until Congress shall otherwise direct; yet Andrew Johnson, assuming to establish an empire for his own control, depriving Congress of its just prerogative, did erect North Carolina and other conquered territories into States and relations, giving them governments of his own creation, and appointing over them rulers unknown to the laws of the United States, and who could not by any such laws hold any office therein. He mixed the qualifications of electors, directed who should hold office, and especially directed

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The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says that "in the past week its circulation has increased over a thousand copies." This is very good, but within the same time the circulation of the COMMERCIAL increased within a trifle of *two thousand copies.*

THE School Directors of sixteen of the seventeen school districts of the consolidated city, met in convention yesterday, and determined to hold a convention on Thursday, April 23d, for the purpose of electing a City School Superintendent. During the proceedings the question of consolidation, as bearing upon the school interest was discussed, and the sentiment of the Convention was strongly against the proposed repeal of the consolidation act.

WHAT has become of the Registry Bill which made its appearance in the Legislature early in the session? There is no manner of doubt that fraudulent voting last fall defeated the Republicans in the State. The developments in Philadelphia and other counties, where the peculiar tactics of the Democratic State Committee were put in practice, are convincing on this point. Better arguments in favor of a General Registry Law could not be desired. We hope our political friends in the Legislature have not abandoned the matter.

IT will have been observed that the charges against the President go no farther back than the late attempt to usurp the control of the War Department. In this they who have opposed impeachment on account of the previous conduct of Mr. JOHNSON are directly indorsed, and the pretense that the present movement inferentially or directly condemns them, falls to the ground. If anybody is condemned it is those who clamored for impeachment before the late usurpation; for it is not to be doubted that had there been anything in the previous acts of the President calling for impeachment, the Committee who prepared the charges would have included it in their report. As a matter of fact, and for the sake of "the truth of history," it is but right this should be borne in mind.

IT is natural enough that the Democrats should seek to have ANDREW JOHNSON resign, but it would be altogether unnatural in him to accept their advice. Whatever else may be in store in connection with the impeachment business, nothing of that sort is going to happen. Mr. JOHNSON belongs to the order of men who keep right on blundering, taking counsel of their passions, disregarding the judgment of others, and finally forfeit the good opinion of their remaining friends. Better men than he is would probably fail to perceive the overwhelming reason for resigning; and if the Democrats, as reported, have counseled him to resign, it probably is for their own and not his particular good. In some sort, they are identified with him; and in spite of their protestations to the contrary, by association and community of interest have become his defenders and must share the odium which attaches to him. We can well see that from such a position and from the responsibility it devolves on them, the Democrats must wish to escape as speedily as possible.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Convention which assembled yesterday was unusually full in numbers, and was composed of gentlemen of ability and influence in the party. The proceedings were perfectly harmonious, and the selection of delegates to the State and National Conventions will give entire satisfaction to the masses of the party. Major A. M. BROWN and General J. K MOORHEAD were chosen as Congressional Representatives from the Twenty-Second District to the Chicago Convention, with Captain C. W. BATCHELOR and JACOB F. SLAGLE, Esq., as Alternates. For Senatorial Delegates to the State Convention, Messrs. THOMAS M. MARSHALL and H. S. FLEMING were chosen, while Messrs. RUSSELL ERRETT, W. S. PURVIANCE, JOSEPH WALTON, B. W. MORGAN, JOSEPH A. BUTLER and THOMAS M. BAYNE were selected as Representative Delegates.

The resolutions are emphatic and satisfactory. The reconstruction measures of Congress are approved; an unalterable determination expressed to maintain inviolate the public faith and national credit; and Gen. GRANT is hailed "as the next President of all the States." The Republican members of Congress are thanked for their courage and fidelity in preparing articles of impeachment again: ANDREW JOHNSON, and the support of the people of this county is pledged alike to the House and the Senate in their efforts to depose the Executive. A resolution was also adopted thanking Secretary STANTON for the manly stand which he had taken against the encroachments of the President.

We regret that the report of the Committee on the proposed change in the manner of conducting our primary elections, was not reached for discussion until a very late hour in the day. The Convention refused to adopt any proposition looking to a change from the present delegate system; but we judge, from the general feeling expressed, that the motion to lay on the table was mainly carried by a desire to hasten the adjournment, rather than from hostility to any change in the present system.

The friends of reform will urge this measure at another time with better success.

BALTIMORE AND THE CONNELLSVILLE ROAD.

In the First Branch of the Baltimore City Councils on Friday, the majority and minority reports of the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the subject of extending the aid to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company desired by the latter, came up for consideration. There being some doubts as to the right of the city to retire the first mortgage held by it upon the franchises and property of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company; to fund the accrued and accruing interest up to January, 1871, and to take the position of second mortgagee, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON was consulted on the subject. Mr. JOHNSON, in a brief opinion, says he has carefully considered the question, and thinks the Mayor and Council have the right so to do. Mr. JOHNSON held that the funding of the accrued interest is *not* the creation of a new debt, but ascertaining and capitalizing the actual amount of an old one, and the deferring the payment of such funded debt is but an indulgence to the debtor. It is *not* loaning the credit of the city—it is a mode of saving a credit already loaned. This opinion sustained the views of a majority of the Ways and Means Committee, but a vote was first taken on the minority report and resolution accompanying it, providing for an application to the General Assembly for the necessary authority to pass an ordinance extending the aid asked by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, which vote was unanimously in the negative. As a number of members desired further time for the consideration of the majority report and accompanying ordinance extending the aid asked for, the latter was made the order of the day for Monday (yesterday) to which time the Council adjourned. There seems to be no doubt of the early passage of the ordinance.

THE UNITED STATES ABROAD.

Of all the arrangements which make up the complicated machinery of our Government, its diplomatic system is perhaps least familiarly known to the masses. All are aware that we are somehow represented in foreign countries, and the names of certain consuls, *charges* and ambassadors are more or less current in all circles. And yet, probably, a comparatively small proportion of our citizens possess as much information regarding the duties and requisite qualifications of a competent representative of the nation abroad, as the most ignorant possess regarding the duties and proper qualifications of the representative of a district in Congress. We have heard very intelligent persons ask astonishingly vague questions about the work and status of our Consul at Paris. We have heard others equally intelligent confess utter ignorance as to the actual position, duties, and emoluments of the American representative at an important eastern port. We believe, indeed, that comparatively few persons could offhand, or without consulting books, give even an approximatively correct account of the difference between a consul, a consul general, a *charge d' affaires*, an ambassador, and a minister plenipotentiary. This, however, is an uncertain mode of indicating our impression. That the people have felt indifferent because they have been ill informed in regard to this branch of the Government service, we infer from a fact with which we were deeply impressed some years ago. A young gentleman of New York, having traveled extensively in Europe and Asia, published a narrative of his adventures abroad. While the book betrayed no want of curiosity in its author in regard to things peculiar to the foreign lands he visited, an interesting feature of the volume was its ample record of observations made among the author's countrymen, temporary exiles like himself from "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Among the American sojourners in every important foreign port visited, the young American referred to, seldom failed to find an embodiment of our free and glorious institutions in the person of an American consul, or an American *Charge*. This representative functionary was never an obscure, or insignificant character. His dwelling or his consulate was not always an imposing specimen of architecture. It was sometimes mean in appearance and even wanting in the recognized requisites of a comfortable dwelling. But the occupant generally caused all such external defects to be forgotten. "Our flag was there" too—and the freedom it symbolized was too frequently exhibited in an exaggerated form, in the character and habits of the person commissioned to speak and act in the name of the great Republic. We may not with propriety at present enter into offensive details. Let it suffice to state that the testimony of the young New Yorker in regard to our foreign representatives at the time of his tour was extensively published, both in this and other countries. While, according to his statement, some of these representatives were men who would have done credit to any government, *too many* of them were not only quite incompetent for the performance of the duties of their important office, but by their manners and habits produced impressions unfavorable to the reputation and influence of the country to promote whose reputation and influence was one considerable end of their office.

The ordinary conduct of some of them was marked by extraordinary irregularities. In the secluded and primitively constituted neighborhoods in which these men had lived at home, these irregularities had been looked upon with a certain indulgence, or may even have excited a sort of interest, as being indications of a noble freedom and geniality of disposition. In an ancient and firmly organized society, ever controlled by hallowed traditions, these eccentricities excited first intense curiosity and then disgust. An equal, or a greater degree of immorality was common enough—but it was partially concealed—at least in its grosser features, by "hypocrisy—the homage which vice renders to virtue." Others of these representatives were intellectually unfit for their places. They were not only ignorant of the language of the country of their sojourn, but careless of learning it—and were besides quite unfurnished with the geographical and economical information essential to an efficient discharge of the official duties devolving upon them, not to mention those less direct, but almost equally useful ways in which our representatives abroad may benefit our country.

A short time after the publication referred to was made, a change in the Administration at Washington led to an attempt to reform our foreign representation We believe that the attempt was in the main successful, and that at the present time our Consuls, as well as our higher functionaries in foreign lands, are really qualified to do the work for which they are appointed. We think it likely also that they are generally no unworthy specimens of the average citizens of the Republic.

To prevent misunderstanding we must state that there has never been any good reason for dissatisfaction with the manner in which the nation has been represented at the important foreign courts. The American Ministers at London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin have always possessed many of the qualifications demanded by the position; nor have they ever, that we are aware of, done decided discredit either to the Government or nation whom they undertook to represent. Whatever temptation may have existed to bestow these high appointments as rewards for party services, or as marks of personal friendship, no administration has ever dared to thus trifle with the dignity and interests of the United States. A manifestly unworthy appointment to either of these exalted positions would become the subject of instant clamor and of terrible reckoning. We think it much to be regretted that many more representative posts in foreign lands are not the objects of greater vigilance. Though inferior in honor and emolument to the ambassadorships just named, they are important—some of them very much more important than is generally supposed. Were the people fully aware of the great interests dependent upon their being adequately filled, they would interest and inform themselves in regard to them. They would discover the fearful abuses of trust which one of those functionaries, if unprincipled, may perpetrate without much, if any, likelihood of being called to account. They would discover how essential to the adequate performance of his duties are certain qualifications which are neither accidental nor easily acquired—and what loss and disadvantages both individual and national may accrue from the absence of the required fitness for the office.

And the converse of this would be discovered to be equally true. One effect of such popular interest in the subject and of attention directed towards it, would certainly be a permanent reform of the whole system. And many years would not elapse before a Washington administration could appoint an ignorant or frivolous pettifogger ambassador to London or Paris with no more chance of impunity than they could appoint a mere pot-house politician consul at an important foreign port.

PHILADELPHIA is moving to protect herself from the malign effect of real and threatened legislation at Harrisburg. We quote the following from the *Bulletin* of Tuesday:

> Mr. Select Councilman Smith yesterday directed the attention of Councils to the fact that at Harrisburg there is constantly legislation affecting the city, and suggested that it would be cheap for the city to have a special committee at the State capital to watch the bills affecting Philadelphia, and he submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of three members from each Chamber to represent the city at Harrisburg. The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Smith was made chairman of the Committee, as he was entitled to by parliamentary etiquette. Mr. Smith has the reputation of being thoroughly familiar with the ways in which things are managed at Harrisburg.

The bill at Mr. Smith in the last lines of the above is very delicate, but perfectly palpable.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says that very large amounts were paid by London underwriters at Rotterdam, Paris and Hamburg in satisfaction of policies made due by the destruction of American vessels by the Alabama.

Female Education in England.

The notion that girls ought to receive essentially the same school education as boys a few years ago had probably more supporters in this country than in any other. Female Seminaries have long existed among us, in which mathematics and the natural sciences have been about as well and as extensively taught as in our colleges. In some of these schools Latin and the elements of Greek have also been subjects of study. Even in portions of the country where no opportunities are opened to girls of acquiring this higher training, little or no doubt is entertained as to their right or ability to acquire it. In England this view of female education has generally been regarded as a heresy with few advocates.

In that country a deeper interest than ever before was felt in the subject is at present manifest. Some years ago night schools for females were established in London. Instruction in all the natural sciences, in mathematics, and in the ancient languages was given by capable professors. Such scholars as Mr. Maurice, Mr. F.W. Newman and others of equal reputation undertook to deliver lectures and teach classes in these novel institutions. Some time ago an arrangement was made by which girls are permitted to apply for and receive examination in the studies pursued at Cambridge. The examination is conducted in London by former Fellows of the University of Cambridge. Those who undergo the examination are furnished with certificates in which their progress in the studies pursued is attested. Of course, such certificates will be of great service, both in aiding the possessors to obtain situations in which they may turn their attainments to useful account, and in aiding those who want governesses and teachers, to procure persons properly qualified for the places. As our readers are aware, mathematics pure and mixed are heavy Cambridge studies. To some in this country as well as in England, it will be a surprise to learn that the examiners report apparent intellectual equality between the sexes as being clearly shown in the examinations referred to. Indeed if any difference is manifest on the whole the advantage is on the side of the girls,—as they do appear rather superior to the boys in mathematics.

Inside and Outside.

A Washington correspondent says:

> The physical gyrations of General Lorenzo Thomas are amusing, and his daily routine furnishes a fund of conversation in all circles. His daily walk is circumspectly laid out, varied only at interims by additional attempts to obtain possession of the War Office, but his usual course of procedure is about as follows: In the morning, after office hours, he visits the White House, and consults with Andrew, and if the latter orders another attack on Stanton, he proceeds to receive the chronic snubbing which always awaits him from that officer. If there are no orders for an attack, he goes quietly to the War Office, gets his private mail, chats with some of his brother officers, then goes to see his legal advisers, and thence to his home. The old gentleman has executed this programme daily for more than a week, and receives for this arduous duty the salary of a Brigadier General. He dresses invariably in the uniform of his brevet rank of Major General, is jocund, smiles frequently, particularly in the lobbies of the hotels, where he is always an object of interest, and boast that he will yet obtain control of Mr. Stanton's keys. Mr. Stanton, on the other hand, quietly holds his own, sleeps at his post without fear of punishment, eats when on guard, awaits the attack which seems to be always impending, and occupies much of his time in receiving the congratulations of Radical friends. He hold a commission from Mr. Lincoln, while his competitor has not until today had possession of any document giving him authority to act as Secretary of War except a written order from Andrew Johnson.

The Pope on Female Education.

The Pope has addressed a brief letter to M. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, France, in which he compliments that prelate on the position he has taken with respect to the education of girls. In this document the Pope says:

> "One of the plans which these writers in their sophistical daring have adopted is to pervert youth in order the better to attain their object, which is the ruin of religion and authority. They are now carrying out this plan more perseveringly, either by corrupting education, or by insidious allurements, flattering, or exciting wicked passions, or by all the inventions of a shameless impiety. And, what is profoundly deplorable, those who are entrusted with public duties, disregarding this peril, which menaces society no less than religion, favor the schemes of impiety by strange and unheard of projects, and thus with the most extreme imprudence assist in the ruin of society which has already begun."

The formal accusation, remarks the Paris *Temps*, is aimed at M. Duruy, the Minister of Public Instruction, and, in consequence of the mechanism of our constitution, it hits higher than even M. Duruy. The *Temps* adds, "Was it to receive lessons of this kind that the Holy See that the French Government made the second expedition to Rome and always defends the temporal power?"

National Democratic Convention.

We learn from a New York letter to the Boston *Post*, that in view of the assembling of the National Democratic Convention in New York on the 4th of July, "Tammany Hall will be hurried forward to completion for the reception of the delegates. The exterior is now almost finished, but all the interior work is to be done, and there is much of it that cannot be completed much before July. New York intends to give the delegates such a reception as will be worthy of the city and the great business the Convention will have on hand. All the Southern States will be fully represented, and the gathering will be the largest of the kind ever assembled in New York. The outside multitude will be entertained in one of the parks—probably Tompkins Square—and will find that New York is as hospitable as she is powerful and conservative.

The Bennighoff Robbery.

The Erie *Gazette* says: "From what we learn in regard to the late forced loan of over $200,000 from the safe of John Benninghoff, we incline very strongly to the belief that the leader of the party taking it was one of the sons, a younger—and not so exemplary—child than Joseph. In him the family trait of avaricousness must have become developed into a disregard of the statute. We understand that he has not been seen or heard of since the theft—but the amount missing is over $200,000—but how much cannot exactly be ascertained. In conversation with a responsible gentleman who has just returned from the oil regions, we learn that this opinion largely obtains in this region."

We learn from a Japan letter that there are no beef cattle raised in the country, nor sheep—at least were not raised there before the opening of the ports. Beef and mutton do not enter into the list of food used by the people, and hence do not figure largely in the display at the markets; the example, however, of the foreigners in the use of beef and mutton will doubtless bring them into favor with the Japanese; and salted meats as well as of live stock will, before many years, form an useful item in the Japanese importations. There is already in the market a fair display of tolerable beef and mutton, and it is well stocked with all sorts of poultry; the buyer may suit himself also with geese, ducks, quail, pheasants, snipe, plover, and other wild game, such as deer, rabbits, &c. Fish is abundant in almost endless variety. I noticed particularly salmon, mullet, rockfish, shark, alligators, eels, crabs, shrimps and oysters, all at very reasonable prices. Only one luxury is wanting, the turkey, which to this day is unknown to the Japanese. A fat gobbler in Yokohama market would probably bring from $10 to $12.

CONCERNING the interview sometime since between Gen. Carl Shurz and Count Bismarck, a Berlin letter to the Manchester *Gladiator* says: Count Bismarck said in the course of it that he was very desirous to preserve the friendly relations between Prussia and America, but that if a conflict should break out between the latter and England, the friendship of England was of more importance to him; as in case of Prussia being engaged in a war either towards the West or the East, it was necessary that she should be able to rely on England's direct or indirect support. General Schurz did not believe that the present Government of the United States would attempt any adventure in European politics; but added that if Gen. Grant should be elected, the Republican party would certainly adhere to the Monroe doctrine.

PRIVATE advices from China, as well as the dispatches of government, show that the new mission of Mr. Burlingame have not been exaggerated. It is understood that he is not only Minister but Ambassador, and that his appointment is for life, with annual salary of $40,000, which is only half of what was originally offered, but he declined accepting more. His first year's salary was deposited to his credit with a European House in China, with funds for incidental expenses amounting in all to $116,000 in coin. His first secretary has a salary of $10,000 per annum, and his second secretary $8,000, which is what is paid here to a Cabinet Minister. He is expected to reach Washington in April.

IN endeavoring to break the fall of Andrew Johnson, Mr. Weed puts in the following confession and plea for mercy: "But while, as an independent journalist, anxious only to be right, we admit and regret the errors into which the President has fallen, it is due to him, to justice, and fairness, to say that he has experienced enough of injustice and persecution to exhaust the patience of a meeker man. Nor, under all the provocations which he has received from a Congress which, entirely forgetting, or holding in slight remembrance, its legitimate duties, is playing a game for the Presidency should the President be IMPEACHED for errors of Judgment or infirmities of Temper."

The Louisville *Courier* regrets that "quite a bad state of feeling" exists in Indiana in regard to the recommendation of Pendleton by the late Democratic Convention." The *Courier* also observes that there is much "unfriendly feeling in the discussion of the question in Illinois, and that some twenty odd country papers have taken a decided position against Pendleton. The papers have also very generally published a long letter from Judge J. D. Caton, in which he declines the nomination for Governor, and in discussing political matters declares that Pendleton's nomination will ruin the party.

CONSOLIDATION.

The Question of Repeal--Letter to Judge Mellon from Thomas Steel, Esq.

HON. THOMAS MELLON:

DEAR SIR: Absence from the city prevented an earlier reply to your remarks and the proceedings of your meeting at East Liberty, on last Thursday evening.

Personally I have no difficulty with the gentlemen officiating at the meeting, nor with yourself, but I must question the propriety of the ill temper displayed by those taking part in the proceedings, while at the same time if it affords those parties gratification to garnish their speeches and statements with invidious personalities I raise no particular objection; for a discriminating public will pay no attention to such doings.

The true gentleman is always known by his courteous demeanor both in public and private life, and in a spirit of kindness I would suggest that we keep the rule in view.

Now, Judge, you must certainly know that the question at issue, and in which you take so lively an interest, is one admitting of an honest difference of opinion, and therefore, people are not so readily put down by calling names and parading imaginary grievances as you think.

Your interrogatory—"Who delegated to Mr. Steel the power to make laws, &c," is evidently intended to leave the impression that I made the law, when no man knows better than yourself that I had no voice in its passage.

Yourself and your Business Committee profess to believe that I drew the resolutions passed by Councils. Now, in order that we may start fair, allow me to say that I am not the author: they were prepared by an abler hand. I was not in either Council chamber when the vote was taken, but I heartily agree with the overwhelming majority in opposing the dismemberment of the new city.

Your arguments against consolidation would have been in order before the vote was taken last October. All that is required now is to perfect the law and protect the new and old districts alike from any injustice, and this the Councils will do.

The city business tax is an unfortunate one for you to cite, because nearly the whole amount is paid by the old city, and the townships will be benefitted by a tax to which they contribute but very little.

If you will read the city code, you will find that you are in error when stating that *every* person owning a wagon will have to pay a vehicle tax, as farmers and nearly all in the townships are exempt.

The road-tax in the townships last year was 8 2-5 mills, amounting to between $18,000 and $19 000, and Councils have now set apart $15,000 for that purpose, and there is a committee of conference that will probably make it $20 000. The large amount expended over and above the tax was voluntary, and the Councils cannot prevent your spending as much as you like in the same way.

Is it fair to parade the water tax as one to be borne indiscriminately by the people of the townships, when the consumer alone pays? Water mains are extended only where the consumers are sufficient to pay interest on the cost of extension. Last year the net revenue from water was $45 000. A large number of people in Oakland and Pitt townships are clamorous for water, and can only be supplied by the city, and yet you insist on their being legislated out of the corporation.

In respect to wooden buildings and other things, where the law governing the old wards should not apply to the townships, legislation is now being asked to remedy the same.

A legislative committee was appointed by Councils in which the new districts were all represented, to make such alterations and amendments to the present laws as were deemed advisable for the harmonious working of the whole city.

The committee did their work, reported to Councils, had action thereon, and forwarded the same to Harrisburg to have them passed into a law. This, we thought, was satisfactory to everybody.

The taxation upon the new districts will not be any greater this year under consolidation than it was last year, and there will be more money expended within their limits than they pay into the public treasury. Then why complain of taxes?

You say "the great industrious portion of our community will raise up their voice and cry out against the injustice," &c. Will it not occur to all unbiased minds that "the great industrious portion" are against you?

The new districts added to the city have twenty-one members of Councils, and twelve of this number are outspoken against repeal, and more than half of the remaining nine are in sympathy with the new city, if their private expressions can be relied on, and I believe them. Out of the seventy-one members I doubt whether you could find more than five who sincerely desire repeal. This, to a reasonable man, would be pretty good evidence of public opinion. Why, sir, the Councilmen who adorned your meeting as officers certainly left the impression on my mind, not only from repeated conversations but actions that speaks louder than words, that they were not particularly hostile. Your Chairman is not only a member of Council, but gracefully permits himself to be elected by a flattering vote to a seat in the Board of Health, and is not backward to serve on good committees. Another is not only on the most important committees, but is dispensing offices to his friends in the townships. There's no objection to their official acts, and I only mention such things to show that these Councilmen occupy front seats in the synagogue, and are no way reluctant to take a "full hand."

Will it not occur to thinking people that there was every reason to believe them satisfied?

Look at the figures, and ascertain what ground there is for your lugubrious complaint that you were dragged in without your consent. The outside districts voted 511 for consolidation and 992 against, showing a majority of 826 against in a vote of 1,503.

The "Middle District," embracing all, voted 4,978 for and 1,631 against, leaving a clear majority of 3,347 in favor of consolidation. This don't show such terrible oppression, especially when you look at what may be considered a ratification of the act of consolidation, viz: the election for Mayor, Councilmen and city officers, in December last. The vote for Mayor was 1,322, only 271 less than the vote for Judge of the Supreme Court in October.

And, further, the townships of Pitt, Peebles and Oakland, by a majority of their councilmen at the last meeting of Councils, voted against repeal, leaving but two townships disaffected, and in one of those townships one of the precincts voted for consolidation in October. Now, my dear sir, I think this is not so bad a show. Don't it look as though things were moving smoothly until certain restless gentlemen, alarmed at their own shadow, attempted to throw the city affairs into confusion?

Again, look at taxation this year and you will find the five townships will pay about the same tax this as last year:

Road Tax 1867.		School Tax 1867.	
Pitt	$ 7	Pitt	$ 9
Oakland	7	Oakland	14
Collins	10	Collins	9
Peebles	10	Peebles	13
Liberty	10	Liberty	10
	42		54
	8.2-5		10.4-5

It will require $397,790 to carry on the new city, and of this sum $182,850 will be raised from business tax and other sources, paid pretty much in the ten wards, so that only $214,940 remains to be raised by city tax on realty, and thirteen mills will be ample; therefore the city tax in your five districts will be thirteen mills.

The road tax is now off and the school tax for educational purposes is six mills, saving four and four-fifths mills to the townships, which, added to the road tax, makes thirteen and one-fifth mills, showing a reduction to that amount, leaving them under the same taxation as last year. I should have mentioned a difference of one-half mill against the townships on the poor tax. For the present year the levy need not be more then one mill greater than last year, and where the property is marked "rural" there will be a positive gain of three or four mills. If the lands taxed thirteen mills are used for farming purposes then the party pays but nine mills.

There is a city building tax of five mills for the erection of a City Hall, which is only temporary, and will be off in a few years, and is not embraced in the estimate for carrying on the city government.

Where is the wrong or oppression under such a condition of affairs?

The new districts having elected members of Councils, together with a Mayor, Treasurer, City Attorney and Controller, by a vote approaching very nearly that for Judge of the Supreme Court, and every Councilman sworn in, and all acting in harmony, would it not be the part of wisdom to cease all opposition and give consolidation a fair trial? The new districts are represented in the Board of Control, of Public schools, and also in the Board of Health. The Councilmen have added to make our laws and levy taxes, to elect city officers, and have performed, and continue to perform, all the functions pertaining to an incorporated city: therefore, for these and many other reasons, I am opposed to repeal, as unwise and against the best interests of the whole people.

Respectfully, yours,

THOMAS STEEL.

FROM LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Organization of a Grant and Curtin Club With Three Hundred Members.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

MOUNT JACKSON, PA., February 29, 1868.

A meeting of the loyal citizens of the western portion of Lawrence county, was held last night in this place. Although the notice was short, the large town hall was filled to overflowing; many being unable to gain admittance. Large delegations of the "Boys in Blue" were present from all the townships. The meeting was called to order by Richard Hill no minating Jacob Stineman, Esq., President. Andrew Fraunk acted as Secretary. Speeches were made by Daniel Evans, John W. Porter, and James Corbin, Esq. Resolutions were passedn idorsing Congress in the impeachment matter, and favoring universal suffrage. This last bold move of that bad man Andrew Johnson has awakened the people to a sense of the perilous condition of the country; they are wide awake, and will give a good account of themselves in the coming campaign. A Grant and Curtin club was formed, consisting of three hundred members.

OBSERVER.

The Proposed Driving Road.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your article of the East Liberty and Pittsburgh Driving Road, with the privilege of collecting enormous tolls, prohibiting wagons, drays, &c., to use it, do you mean to allow one of our main streets *inside the city limits* to collect tolls off the public and put it into the pockets of stockholders and *fast drivers*? If so, why not erect toll gates at each end of Fifth and Market streets and charter a company to pocket the proceeds? "It would pay." Is this one of the first fruits of consolidation?

A FRIEND OF A CONSOLIDATED CITY.

THE superstition of the natives of the Northwest is far ahead of any other tribe of Indians on the continent of America. In killing game they put sticks in the noses of animals to prevent them smelling their friends, and break their fore legs to prevent their spirit from running to inform other game of their danger. Should a dog step over a gun the dog must be killed to take away the charm he had put upon the gun by stepping over it. Should one person step over another it is a sign of death, and such howling as is made on the occesion by all the family to frighten away the spirits is ridiculous in the extreme. Before going to hunt they fast, and will not handle anything that reminds them of what they wish to kill. They have game laws among themselves, which are respected as far as they are concerned, and no farther, and no laws of a weaker party are in the least observed.

THE Florence correspondence of the *Debats*, writing on February 9, says: "It is probable that the French occupation of Rome will not be maintained much longer. The French Government itself appears desirous of putting an end to it, and endeavors are at this moment being made to find—not a mode of compromise—but what our papers call a *modus vivendi*. The thing is to so arrange that Rome and the Kingdom of Italy may be able to live side by side, without annoying each other too much, without endangering the peace at every moment, and yet without renouncing any principle on either side. I have reason to believe that the Italian Government is quite disposed to accept anything reasonable which will render the *status quo* endurable without engaging the future. Will it be the same with Rome? It may be doubted."

At the recent sale of a lorette's effects in Paris, there were ten marriage rings, which meant she had, in the course of her existence, ten lovers who had sworn eternal fidelity to her. The eternity did not last twelve months.

PERSONAL.

—When last heard from, Bishop Stevens was better and improving.

—A Belfast correspondent questions if any of the papers of the metropolis of England would publish any of Newman Hall's sermons, except as advertisements. He calls him an egotist, and says the courtesy shown him in America has spoiled him. Editorially, a tribute is paid to the services of Hon. Charles Francis Adams, and in noticing the nomination of Mr. McClellan to take his place, the editor says it is bad enough to have Andrew Johnson and Washington, without having the Knight of Spades at the English Court.

—John Minor Botts has become a stiff Radical, and declares that the Virginia rebels are incorrigible, and that one might as well attempt to tame and civilize a wild cat, lion, tiger or hyena, as a thoroughbred secessionist. He expressed himself in favor of disfranchising every person who wrote, spoke, preached or prayed for the success of the rebellion, and said that, if this was done, the loyal men would so disfranchise a sufficient number to give the Union men a clear working majority, colored citizens would stand no chance in the State.

—The following anecdote of Ben. Butler is as like him as if he had set for it: It is ever the case with effervescing material that to be very sparkling it must be thoroughly bottled. This has proved to be the case with General Butler—the tighter the place the greater the "pop." The General, while in active practice in Massachusetts, was a terror and torment to Judges of this calibre. On one occasion Judge Sanger having been bullied and badgered out of all patience, pettishly asked, "What does the counsel suppose I am on this bench for?" snatching his head a minute, Benjamin F. replied: "Well, I confess your Honor's got me there"!

—Mr. George Alfred Townsend is in Washington. He "draws" Thaddeus Stevens as follows: Mr. Stevens is lying on the sofa, in so ailing health that he cannot sit erect. His eyes are lack lustered; his wig shades very blackly the white hue of his face; he looks up at times to ask or hear something; and all at once out of his pain you can see the falling mind gather up in his face almost as distinctly as the rallying of a wind mill to a certain point. Around the room, some walking, some looking out of the window, one with his feet lifted upon the table, the rest of the impeachers sit.

—The people of Havana are delighted over Ristori, who, it is said, continues to attract large audiences to the Tacon Theater, which is crowded every night. At a performance on the 15th inst., the enthusiasm of the public reached its height, many becoming so excited as to shout at the top of their voices, an unusual occurence in a Havana theater. After the performance, a number of young and old men, carrying torches, actually detached the horses from Miss Ristori's carriage, and themselves hauled her in triumph around the park and to her residence. The leader and originator of this brilliant idea was a very mild ex-member of the American Press, who ordinarily might be taken as a very respectable old maiden aunt, but whose countenance, under the glare of the torches and the excitement of the moment, was actually ferocious. Mme. Ristori has offers from every town of the Island, but it must be confessed that the principal part of her success is due to the smart financiering and managerial skill of J. Grau, the king of *impresarios*.

—London society is favored with a new subject for gossip, and poor Lord Willoughby can seek the retirement he so well deserves. The new comer is the Earl of Jersey, who has fallen a victim to an inordinate passion for the turf. He began when fifteen years old—lost a great deal of money—raised it on bills at a fearful rate of interest. He is now twenty-three—and ruined! That is to say, he has squandered a large part of his estates, mortgaged the rest, and after all finds himself heavily in debt. His racing stud shortly be sold by the Messrs. Tattersall. A short life and a merry one seems to have been this young gentleman's motto, and so before his career had fairly opened it is ended.

—*La Question d'Orient* believes, on good authority, the Emperor Napoleon intends to extend to Constantinople the journey he will make to Vienna in June or July next, in order to return by the Black Sea and travel by rail from the Sultan and the Emperor of Austria.

—The elder Baron Rothschild, who is, as a man of such property should be, a patron of the fine arts, lately purchased an undoubtedly genuine Teniers for something more than $20,000. Before he received it, however, it by the seller was 100,000 francs, but the Baron tormented the poor man into accepting the smaller sum. It cost the banker a hard struggle to pay so much, as it did the seller to accept so little.

—The retirement of Earl Derby from the premiership had become certain some time before the determination of his lordship was announced. It was remembered how worn he was during last year's discussions, and occasions were recalled upon which his features were convulsed with pain while he was compelled to address himself to antagonists. The gout is the supreme physical torment, and Lord Derby is its martyr. His party implored him to remain and secure them the sweets of preferment, but when the pincers are tearing the flesh, pathetic entreaties are weariness.

—Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's able Prime Minister, is going to retire on a snug fortune of sixty million francs ($12,000,000 in gold). The Cardinal's health is also somewhat delicate, having suffered from over application to business and money-making. He will probably be succeeded by his friend Monsignor Berardi, who, soon after receiving the red hat in the approaching consistory, will succeed him in the offices of Secretary of State to his Holiness, President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

—The Pope has finally granted a dispensation for the marriage of Prince Humbert, heir of the Italian throne, with his cousin, the Princess Marguerite. The dispensation "fees" have cost a 100,000 francs ($20,000 in gold.) The bride's trousseau is being prepared in Vienna and Paris.

—The will of the late Tobias Wagner, of Philadelphia, bequeaths $14,000 to various local charitable institutions. At the death of his widow the sum of $30,000 is to be paid to the Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and $20,000 to be divided between the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—It is said that the charming and popular Chicago actress, Miss McVicker, is very soon to become Mrs. Edwin Booth. How could they play together so long and nothing real come of it?

CONVENTION OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The Office of City Superintendent Created.

The Election to be Held Thursday, April 23d.

Schools, Consolidation, &c., Discussed.

In accordance with a call issued by Jared M. Brush, Esq., President of the Central Board of Education, a Convention of the School Directors of the consolidated city was held yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, in the Third Ward School House, for the purpose of considering whether It would be advisable to elect a City Superintendent of Public Schools, and if it was decided to create such an office, to designate the time and place for holding said election. The attendance was large, and every district, except the Independent School District of Collins, was represented.

The meeting was called to order by W. B. Hunter, Esq., of the First ward, upon whose motion Joseph Hartman, Esq., of the Sixth ward, was selected as Chairman, and John A. Sargeant, Esq., of the Eighth ward, appointed Secretary.

The call for the meeting was read by the Secretary, after which the roll was called, when the following Directors answered to their names:

MEMBERS PRESENT.

First Ward—Adams Getty, W. B. Hunter, George Wilson, Thos. Rees.

Second Ward—Biddle Arthurs, Thomas Ewing, John Wilson.

Third Ward—James Dignam, John Kelly, John McGee, John O'Neill.

Fourth Ward—W. A. Tomlinson, Alex. Kiscaddin.

Fifth Ward—James M. Taylor, W. D. Kearns, W. H. Lupton.

Sixth Ward—Joseph Hartman, Wm. Freeman, Wm. Floyd, Thos. Roberts, J. H. Walter.

Seventh Ward—Wm. Mays, Jas. Atkinson, Charles Meyran.

Eighth Ward—Abner Stettler, John L. Hamilton, Thomas Neely, John A. Sergeant, John Wrigley.

Ninth Ward—Robt. M. Reed, Jas. M. Snyder, Jacob Feeer, James C. Rayburn, John Welsh.

Tenth Ward—Daniel Daub, Louis Daft, Jacob H. Miller, Wm. Simpson, David Sims.

Lawrenceville—Wm. Smith, John J. Covert, C. H. De Knight, John Moore, Thomas B. Stewart.

Pitt—Matthew Anderson, Wm. M. Gormly.

Oakland—Thomas J. Craig, Henry Lloyd.

Peebles—George H. Anderson, Joseph J. Beales, Wm. Cowan, James McKibben, Wm. Wylie.

Collins—Samuel B. Ross, Charles W. Lewis, J. M. Liddle, Samuel Chadwick.

THE CITY SUPERINTENDENCY.

Mr. McKibben, of Peebles, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that a City Superintendent should be elected; and when this meeting adjourns, it shall meet this day one week, in this place, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding such an election.

Mr. Chadwick, of Collins, moved as an amendment that the hour for the election be fixed at ten o'clock A. M., instead of two P. M. The amendment was accepted.

THE CONSOLIDATION QUESTION.

Mr. Gormly, of Pitt, stated that he did not desire to have the question hurried upon the people, while an effort was being made by

The Daily Commercial

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Spring Styles---Mattnees and Men, or Men and Matinees---Valentine Parties---New Gloves---New Suits---Gilt Buttons ---Society Items---The "Colleen Bawn" ---A Fashionable Outfit---Uniforms for Servants, etc., etc.

(From our Fashion Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, February, 1868.

With a snow storm literally *raining* down upon us about twice in every twenty-four hours, it is rather difficult to write sweetly and amiably about new spring styles; the delicate lilacs, the charming greens, and the lovely violets (not the flowers, but the shades of that color), which are popularly supposed to be appropriated to that sentimental myth, and poetic humbug, "gentle" spring. By a singular provision of human nature, however, people are always ready to be deluded; they have had the same experience with spring—*our* spring at any rate—over and over and over again, yet the first glimmer of sunshine, the first breath of a warm deceptive south wind, will induce them to confide in its promises, lay aside their winter garments and hug colds, and consumption, in the guise of a "pretty" new spring suit.

These suits, by the way, are becoming a sign as well as a means of grace. There is similarity among them without uniformity, neatness without primness, cleanliness without cost, and economy without apparent poverty.

The cut and the fit are the important points about a suit; for the rest, the material requires only to be of a quality that will stand exposure, and the less trimming there is the better.

Very neat and very desirable suits are made of serge, winsey, or water-proof cloth, trimmed with cross-cut bands of silk stitched on, and bronzed buttons. Plain gored skirts, cut the proper walking length and trimmed to simulate an upper skirt, short sack or paletot trimmed to match is the proper style for these simple and useful dresses. Fancy designs, such as open sleeves, *Marie Antoinette fichus* and the like, should be reserved for more showy materials. Suits are doing for the cloak stores what the small bonnets have done for the milliners—almost closed them up. Their occupation is gone. A *sac* or *paletot en suite* is considered as *sufficient* for out-door wear as a cloak that cost fifty to a hundred dollars—a sum that will buy two ordinary street suits, and one entire extraordinary one, much handsomer than the cloak and any ordinary dress could be.

The most stylish new suits or costumes for spring wear are made of rich black or stone colored silk or speckled poplin, and consists of double skirt, fancy jacket with cape and hanging sleeves or *Marie Antoinette* scarf. The latter is very useful in black silk, as it can be worn afterwards with any dress.

For the under-kilt the most fashionable trimming is three narrow ruffles, unless the suit is made in poplin, and then cross cut bands of silk are best, handsomely finished in the embroidery stitch. We do not advise satin folds for a suit, because they fray too quick; but if satin is greatly preferred, get thick bonnet satin, with a linen back; it is much cheaper, as well as more durable, and as handsome in appearance.

Hanging sleeves for out-door wear are cut shorter than those attached to trained dresses, and instead of being square at the bottom, are rounded away almost to a point. Close coat sleeves must always be worn beneath them. New and very pretty spring sacks are made of soft light colored cloth, almost white, with revers turned back from the throat, and faced with black, blue or purple velvet; the lower end is finished in points bound in velvet, and stitched on to the straight edge of the sack. The points and the *revers* suggests a good method of fresh-ening the cloth sack for spring wear at very little trouble or expense.

Velveteen is getting rather common, from three dollars per yard it has been reduced to $1.75, but there are still very stylish costumes made of it, the prettiest of which are trimmed with chenille fringe of the same shade or color, and fine gilt buttons. The underskirt is plain, the upper skirt, jacket or scarf edged with fringe, and the side straps for looping up the upper dress, front of dress or jacket ornamented with flat gilt buttons; upon brown or blue the effect is very good.

For young ladies there is the promise of the "Colleen Bawn" or one of the prettiest out door garments ever introduced. It consists of a single or double cape or talma gathered in the center and ornamented with a rosette. It also completes a charming suit for a little girl. The redingote, the rally *proof coat*, is still worn and is so convenient as well as stylish that it can hardly fail to become a universal favorite. A redingote may be made of silk or velveteen and requires only a band of the same material upon any solid skirt; to complete the suit buttons down the front and a side sash to be at the back are the only trimmings required. For ladies in warm latitudes, the proper costume for the present season, is a high dress gored plain excepting at the back, with it is gathered a *Marie Antoinette* fichu or scarf, crossed in front and tied in a wide bow or knotted at the back, the rounded ends descending upon the skirt.

MATINEES AND MUSICALS.

The opera matinees and matinees of any kind are now so fashionable as to afford opportunities for seeing variety of costume. The very newest styles in street dresses make their appearance here, and the most coquettish of bonnets, full dress or evening dress with bonnets being reserved for evening wear.

Excepting at the opera, very few ladies are now seen in the evening at any place of public amusement. Certainly ten men can be counted for every one woman, and undoubtedly this is the reason why the matinees where ladies can go alone are so well patronized.

At the matinees, of course, men are in the minority and ladies consider themselves privileged. The least attractive of them are crowded, and unfortunate male persons who get themselves mixed up with the throng are hustled about without much regard for their corns, or tight patent leather boots.

Once well seated inside the building ladies at a matinee are their amiable selves again. An enterprising gentleman distributes gratuitously dainty programmes, exquisitely perfumed, and the odor blends with the delicious fragrance of the spring violets carried around in bunches upon trays by the flower girls, and with the flavors of all known caramels which are indispensible to nibble at during the performance.

Grouped about us at a recent matinee were six young ladies, fresh as rosebuds, all beautifully dressed and wearing the tiniest of *funchon* bonnets. One of these was made of blue velvet and trimmed with a border of speckled peasant feathers. A rosette formed of feathers on one side, and gold and steel *bandeau*. Another was a little puffed bonnet of black lace, divided with bands of gold and steel ornamented with a red cammelia set in green leaves frosted with silver. A third was of green velvet covered with a real lace *coiffure*, across the centre of which was laid a band composed of small bright green feather's tips. The end of the *coiffure* crossed in front over green satin strings.

A fourth was of scarlet velvet embroidered with fine cut jet, and ornamented at the back with a small black "mandilla" which crosses upon the breast and was fastened with a scarlet rose. What is called a "baby" bonnet was composed of blue velvet and blue tulle frosted with silver; the latter formed a full soft crown, ornamented with a blue satin bow and satin *bandeau*, in front was enclosed with a spray of small flowers made in cut steel and which glittered like diamonds; blue satin strings.

There is no increase in the size of the new spring bonnets as far as we have yet seen. The *Funchon* is the favorite shape, and satin and steel upon speckled silk, chip and straw the favorite trimmings and materials. It is too early, however, to say anything positive in regard to spring bonnets.

Musical receptions, or "musicals," as they are familiarly called, are this season very ceremonious affairs, and require an elaborate evening toilette. No more washed muslins or second season's silks, but fresh failles, with trains two yards long and waist trimmed with points lace, or if lighter materials are preferred, white organdie puffed and frilled over pink, blue or violet silk, and wide empress sashes involving the cost of an ordinary dress.

The constantly increasing expenditure in dress is a subject of unfeigned remark; there are no cosy "teas," or parties, or socialbles now at which dress is not required, and if we go on at this rate we shall soon have to sleep in puffs and gold powder, and wear white kid gloves at the breakfast table.

How young ladies manage who go to a ball or party, a dinner or a reception every evening is past comprehension, particularly as white shoes as well as white gloves are indispensable, dresses enough so that one can not be worn more than twice in a season, and a carriage supplied when an escort has been *invited*. We have heard of some young ladies whose bills for carriage hire run up to seventy-five dollars per month—a heavy item in addition to their dry goods and millinery bills. No wonder *pater familiæs* wishes them married, or at least engaged. It must not be supposed, however, that extravagance is confined to women; the expenses are in a measure forced upon them. Every year the requirements of society become greater, and the preparations for the occasion of social festivities more lavish. "Socialbles" were instituted a few years ago to provide dancing and amusement without the fatigue, late hours and expense of balls, yet every meeting of the fashionable socialbles is now to all intent and purpose a ball, and requires all the usual items of dress, carriage, boquet and the like.

At a recent meeting of a *Le Caterie Blanche* in Philadelphia the floor was covered with white satin paper marked off in red mosaics at a cost of three hundred dollars. For the decorations hundreds of singing birds were provided, and groups of beautiful flowers arranged between every light. The programmes were painted on white satin arranged in the form of a book with silver edges and enamaled with groupings of white and red roses and lilies of the valley upon the corners.

The "German," which is now the feature of very fashionable gatherings, has introduced many items of expense in the form of wreaths, carets, *bon-bons* and fancy articles generally, which are not unfrequently a severe tax upon those who provide them. Abroad such trifles can be procured for a mere nothing, but here each one, if it is pretty and above all *Parisian*, costs from fifty cents to five dollars each.

A FASHIONABLE BRIDAL OUTFIT.

In a recent letter we gave the items of a cheap *trousseau* and the prices in London and the prices in New York. We give now the list for a fashionable outfit of average cost, the prices in every instance being placed below the highest, but above the lowest estimate obtained at a noted ladies' furnishing establishment:

12 linen chemises embroidered and trimmed with lace	$ 48 $370 00
12 linen chemises embroidered and ruffled	15 180 00
12 pairs linen drawers richly trimmed	20 240 00
12 pairs cotton drawers tucked and ruffled	5 60 00
6 corsets embroidered or braided and edged with lace ruffling	25 150 00
2 nainsook tucked and trimmed with white lace	50 100 00
6 muslin skirts plain	3 50 18 00
6 muslin skirts tucked and ruffled	10 60 00
6 fine ornamented with ruffling and insertion	5 450 00
6 short and full skirts ruffled	10 60 00
6 flannel skirts plain	5 30 00
6 flannel skirts embroidered	25 150 00
2 dressing sacques	15 30 00
6 corset covers	25 150 00
6 short muslin dresses, sacques and linen, tucked and trimmed with lace and in cutting	10 60 00
	50 360 00
Flannel morning robe	20 00 40 00
2 cambric morning robes	25 00 50 00
1 fine sailcloth with puffings, lace, &c	125 00 250 00
2 hoop skirts	5 00 10 00
2 dozen of gloves in all styles and colors	2 25 81 00
4 dozen silk and lisle thread stockings	1 50 72 00
6 French corsets, scarlet	10 00 60 00
1 dozen linen cambric handkerchiefs	10 00
1 dozen unbleached cambric colored border, hem-stitched	25 00
6 fine cambric, trimmed with lace	25 00
2 lace handkerchiefs	50 &75 125 00
12 setts collars and cuffs	5 00 60 00
2 setts lace trimmed	25 00 50 00
1 setts point applique	100 00
1 nett real point	150 00
1 real lace shawl	100 00
1 pair laced fan, pearl inlaid handle	125 00
1 white silk "Watteau" fan, ivory handle	25 00
1 white wood fan, painted in flowers	10 00
1 point applique parasol	75 00
1 silk parasol, trimmed with real lace	25 00
1 beaded parasol	10 00
1 parasol for country wear	5 00
1 black silk silk	150 00
6 bonnets, average $25 00	75 00
1 round hat	15 00
1 waterproof cloak	10 00
Shoes, boots and slippers	50 00
Total	$4,831 50

This list is not near so full as that of an outfit now completing at a large and well known house. One of the items of the *trousseau* is a white dress trimmed with white satin and gold lace, at a cost of six hundred dollars. The cashmere shawl costs $2,000, being a match for that of Miss Kate Chase when she became Mrs. Sprague, which was $2,000. Dresses, cloaks, shawls, (excepting one of lace,) lace flounces, jewelry, and the like, we have omitted. Of course, to these there is no limit except the length of the purse. But it may be remarked *en passant*, that a suit of real lace, a few yards of lace, and rich lace flounces are as good investments as can be made by a bride expecting to go much into society. Lace is the apex of all trimmings, as it always imparts a distinguished appearance. Moreover, novelty in this rare fabric is not necessary, the older it is the more valuable it becomes.

NEW GLOVES.

The new gloves for spring wear have made their appearance in the rarest and choicest shades of color, light Bismarck, wood, lilac and buff being the fashionable bases of several of these. There are no less than seventy different shades, the tints of which run so close that it is only by putting them together that experienced judges can detect the difference.

They are all long upon the wrist, and are embroidered in either black or white. Those that are embroidered in black are finished upon the edge of the wrist with a fine fold of doubled black kid stitched on. Those which are embroidered with white are finished in white kid. The back of the wrists are ornamented with gilt eyelet, laced with fine silk cord and crimped tassels, or more fashionably still with swinging silk studs and tassels. For fastening, both studs and tassels are used.

Half a million dollars worth of gloves are sold at Stewart's annually in the retail department alone. Ladies send to it from all parts of the country. It is presided over by a glove artist named Wheeler, who invents his own designs and has them made in Paris to his own order. Nowhere else in the world can these gloves be bought, and so wonderful is the variety of coloring that the minutest shade in silk, satin, or velvet or *moire* can be matched with perfect and exquisite accuracy.

LINEN DRESSES.

Among the very prettiest and best of the new spring goods already on exhibition are beautiful linens in fine stripes and small diagonal checks. They are extremely delicate and cool for summer morning dresses, and very desirable besides. They are also very nice for children's suits. There are also English prints in small delicate patterns of Hoyle's manufacture, such as have not been seen here since 1860, selling for twenty-five cents per yard. During the war the few yards left over of this kind sold for seventy-five cents per yard. JENNIE JUNE.

Vomiting Vesuvius.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date of the 5th instant: About the night of the 21st of January the roarings of the mountain were again heard most distinctly in Naples. Slight shocks of earthquake occurred on several successive nights, which were felt very sensibly in Naples, and the lava, which was more copious, unable any longer to enter the passage through which it had hitherto burrowed, had to commence its course over the indurated bed. For some time it continued towards the right, as seen from Naples, and shortly after descended on the left, in the direction of the Observatory. As day after day passed on the instruments showed an increase of magnetic agitation; the lava flowed much more copiously until, on the night of the 29th of January the intensity and extent of the eruption were greater than they had been for some time. The whole of the upper part of the mountain, from the summit to the base of the cone, was covered with red hot lava, presenting a most stupendous spectacle. On the 31 of February there was an interval of comparative repose; on the next day there was a considerable increase. The cone began to mutter, and the activity of the sismograph indicated that yet greater quantities of lava were to be thrown out. Between the 5th and 6th there were three shocks of earthquake, and a gentleman who ascended the cone half way up told me that the ground trembled beneath him. The spectacle increased in grandeur to the 6th and 7th instant. The thunders of the cone were strong—so strong, indeed, as to shake the windows of the Torre del Greco, while slight shocks of earthquake were registered by the sismograph, and so the state of the mountain continues at the present moment.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the most wonderful Medicine ever brought before the public. A gentleman of this city, who had lost the use of his limbs, and had used crutches for over six months, has been completely cured by one bottle. Tell your afflicted friends to try it; it never fails.

☞ TRY THE PATENT LAUNDRY BLUEING BAG.—A perfectly pure soluble Indigo Blue. Superior to all others in economy and convenience. Each Bag in a neat Box. Price 10 and 20 cents. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and the Plymouth Co or Company, 106 and 108 Fulton street, New York. TF

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Inflammation of the Kidneys and Urino-Genital Organs.—In all internal inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., caused by gravel or other local irritation, these medicines will effect a speedy and radical cure. Out of five hundred cases of persons afflicted with gravel and pronounced by eminent physicians of the family as incurable, all who took these remedies recovered but one, and he, despairing of success, discontinued them after one weeks' use. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, eod Proprietors.

☞ THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying the Means of Self-Cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, New York. Also free, by the same publisher, a Circular of DAISY SWAIN, the great Poem of the War. eod

BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
In the matter of JOHN McCLUNG, Bankrupt. No. 386 in Bankruptcy.
We, the District of Pennsylvania, ss: At the City of Pittsburgh, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN McCLUNG, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, 93 Diamond st.

Dr. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,

Cure Diseases of the Kidneys.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Cure Diseases of the Bladder.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Cure Gravel.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Are the Great Diuretic of the Age.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Never Fail to Cure.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Are indorsed by all who have tried them.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Are Daily increasing in Popularity.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Are Sugar-coated and Easy to Take.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, Are sold by Druggists generally,
AT 50 CENTS PER BOX.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort.
A NEW STYLE OF
SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,
FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES,

Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Great Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and Give a Brilliant Hot Fire. Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Heaters required. Fires can be made, and Grates put in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 88 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandize.
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Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks, on favorable terms, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by prompiness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion purposes. Also, excellent for Ladies and weakly persons.
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SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,
FOUR YEARS OLD.
This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Ogo to Grape, raised in this country, its invaluable
TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. Only a small child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest stomach may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect,
A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
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Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.
SPEER'S WINES in hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
For sale by Druggists and Grocers.
A. SPEER'S VINEYARD, New Jersey. Office, 243 Broadway, New York. 1yhs

A NEW YEARS' LESSON.

With the beginning of every new year mankind are prone to look ahead into the future in anticipation of greater successes in life, and the payment of its resulting blessings. But how frequently are all these laudable hopes and aspirations assailed and unnerved, and the mind chained to earth. Disease is the principal barrier which opposes men and cloggs the operations of their vitalizing organization, which they least expect it. To guard against this becomes, therefore, a duty with every man, especially with those upon whom others depend for the creature comforts of life, and to do it effectually we cannot take a surer and safer step than to begin at once by purifying our blood. If the seeds of disease which course through our veins are totally eradicated, and our blood is kept pure, we may rely upon enjoying lengthened days. With rare blood a healthy stomach, and vigorous constitution, we can baffle disease in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred; but great care should be exercised in selecting the agents to do this important work for us. No medicine ever introduced to the American public has proved to be so invaluable as

Mishler's Celebrated Herb Bitters.

This medicine possesses astonishing virtues, which have elicited the unanimous praise and the warmest commendations of the press of the country. It is take n as a cordial and pleasant beverage, and its effects are almost immediate in showing themselves. These Bitters may be taken by old and young, and can be had at all respectable Druggists. But be sure to ask for MISHLER'S BITTERS, and not take any other kind.

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THE MESSINA
ORANGES AND LEMONS.

600 boxes prime Messina Oranges:
200 boxes prime Messina Lemons,
JUST OF THE SEASON,
TO ARRIVE EARLY IN THE WEEK, AND FOR SALE BY
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Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, No. 114 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite the Postoffice, are prepared to fill orders for the most extensive Nurseries, Gardens, Parks, Evergreens, &c., Vegetable and Flower Seed of best quality. Also Seeds, Early Goodrich, Harrison and other varieties of Seed Potatoes. Garden Implements and Greenhouse Plants. We will send by mail, when ordered, all flowers and Seeds to the amount of One Dollar or upwards, except Corn, Beans and Peas. Catalogues sent on application and all orders promptly attended to.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

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IN THE CITY.

NOTIONS,
A COMPLETE LINE.

NAIL HEADS,
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SKIRT BRAID,
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RIBBONS, all shades,
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FLOWERS,
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Foreign and Domestic Hosiery,
KID GLOVES, ALEXANDRE'S, ALLEMANDE AND DUCHESS GLOVES, all styles and qualities.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
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FRENCH CORSETS,
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"CONTORT" APRON,
MADE FAVORS,
PERFECT CORSET.
FRINGES,
GIMPS,
BRAIDS,
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HEAD TRIMMINGS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
ORNAMENTS,
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Ladies' and Gents Furnishing Goods
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Hemmed, Hemstitched, Tucked, Embroidered, Plain and Lace.
EMBROIDERIES,
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WHITE GOODS,
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BUCK TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES
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PAPER CAMBRICS,
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ALL STYLES
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Prices Low as the Lowest.
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MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT
Which is now complete with every color and shade. They have just opened 100 DOZEN of the celebrated
A. C. C. (Jouvin) Kid,
Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers can testify to their perfect-fit and faultless quality. The colors were got up from shades of mere material selected and furnished by us, and are
REALLY ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE.
The assortment includes
BLACK, WHITE, DARK COLORS, MEDIUM COLORS AND OPERA OR PARTY COLORS.
SIZES, 5½ TO 8.
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STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS, HATS,
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PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
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SUCCESSORS TO
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, have just received a complete stock of everything suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers. Prescriptions and Recipes filled with the utmost care. Spec Agents for the Shaker Garden Seeds, of which we have a full assortment; also for J. Schoonmaker & Son's strictly Pure White Lead, Zinc, Colors, Putty, &c., which we can offer in any quantity at lowest factory prices. No. 77 FEDERAL ST. Brill's Old Stand (one door below Fort Wayne and opposite Western Pennsylvania Depot), ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

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A general assortment of Goods suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,
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Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

NOTICE
TO INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS.
The Shareholders of the EXCHANGE AND FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS of Pittsburgh, and citizens who own Stock in any of the National Banks in other counties in the state of who reside in this county, are hereby notified the Books will be open on the 20 DAY OF MARCH NEXT, for the receipt of the Three Mill state Tax for 1867, as per act of Assembly, approved April 14th, 1857, and all remain open the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors will be required to collect from delinquents "All other taxes are collected."
DAVID AIKEN, Jr., County Treasurer.

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Queen of the Wash Tub.
The best Washing and Cleansing Fluid in the World. *POSITIVELY PRESERVATIVE OF FABRICS*, and a perfect hand-cleanser. Sold, introduced by home families, and in demand everywhere. It makes clothes purer, whiter, cleaner, and
SAVES HEALTH, LABOR, TIME AND MONEY.
Give it a trial. For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Directions with each bottle. Manufactured by the
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With pleasure I respectfully call the attention of my customers to my present very large and carefully selected Stock.
PRICES AS LOW
AS THEY WERE A MONTH AGO.
AT 10 CENTS.
GOOD DARK GINGHAMS.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS.
2 cases Y'D WIDE BLEACHED MUSLIN
AT 15 1-2 CENTS.
2 cases BEST PRINTS.
AT 31 CENTS,
ALL WOOL DELAINS.
IN ALL COLORS. A GREAT BARGAIN.
SPRING POPLINS.
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS.
TABLE LINEN.
TABLE DIAPER,
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Will open a great many GOODS during the week; the specialities will be announced as they are opened at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.

LINEN DAMASKS.
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LINEN DAMASKS.
BATES & BELL'S.
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ALL STYLES
PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.
Prices Low as the Lowest.
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FURNISHING GOODS.

A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT
Which is now complete with every color and shade. They have just opened 100 DOZEN of the celebrated
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Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers can testify to their perfect-fit and faultless quality. The colors were got up from shades of mere material selected and furnished by us, and are
REALLY ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE.
The assortment includes
BLACK, WHITE, DARK COLORS, MEDIUM COLORS AND OPERA OR PARTY COLORS.
SIZES, 5½ TO 8.
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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,
OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, have just received a complete stock of everything suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers. Prescriptions and Recipes filled with the utmost care. Spec Agents for the Shaker Garden Seeds, of which we have a full assortment; also for J. Schoonmaker & Son's strictly Pure White Lead, Zinc, Colors, Putty, &c., which we can offer in any quantity at lowest factory prices. No. 77 FEDERAL ST. Brill's Old Stand (one door below Fort Wayne and opposite Western Pennsylvania Depot), ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

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Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

NOTICE
TO INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS.
The Shareholders of the EXCHANGE AND FOUR

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CITY MATTERS.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

Maj. A. M. Brown and Gen. J. K. Moorhead Chosen as Congressional Delegates to Chicago Convention.

Thomas M. Marshall and Hugh S. Fleming Nominated as Senatorial, and Russell Errett, W. S. Purviance, Joseph Walton, B. W. Morgan, Joseph A. Butler and Thos. M. Bayne as Representative Delegates.

Resolutions Favoring Impeachment and Thanking Secretary Stanton.

No Change in the System of Holding Primary Elections.

The delegates elected at the Republican primary meetings, on Saturday, assembled in the Common Pleas Room, in the Court House, on Monday forenoon, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 11th of March next, to nominate delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President.

J. H. Miller, Esq., Chairman of the County Executive Committee, called the Convention to order, and announced the reception of the credentials of delegates first in order.

Messrs. John H. Stewart, D. B. Ferguson, A. L. Pearson and William M. Hartzell were chosen temporary Secretaries.

THE DELEGATES.

The credentials of delegates were then received, and the following named gentlemen admitted to seats in the Convention:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—Thomas Bland and George W. Cohn. Second ward—John A. Floyd and Thos. H. Phelps. Third ward—Wm. J. White and Jno. Hastings. Fourth ward—Joseph S. Brown and John Cassasis.

Fifth ward—First precinct—J. S. Cupples and W. B. McCreary. Second precinct—James Taylor and Richard Thompson.

Sixth ward—First precinct—A. M. Brown and S. McElheny. Second precinct—John Little and William Shone, Jr.

Seventh ward—Hon. William C. McCarthy and Stewart Dalzell.

Eighth ward—John Flinn and Captain J. R. T. Noble.

Ninth ward—William Clark and J. E. McKelvy.

Tenth ward—David Sims and J. F. Slagle.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—D. M. Smith, C. Cutler.

Second ward—John R. Brown, John McDonald.

Third ward—First precinct—James Sholes, James McElheny. Second precinct—Samuel Hays, Casper Gang.

Fourth ward—First precinct—W. S. Purviance, W. B. Rodgers. Second precinct—D. M. Mullin, C. Bincke.

Fifth ward—A. Patterson, S. D. Thompson.

Sixth ward—Wm. A. Earsman, William Cunningham.

Seventh ward—Andrew Arent, A. Freund.

Eighth ward—George Monl, John Long.

BOROUGHS.

Sharpsburg—J. L. Lewis, J. G. Sahl.

Temperanceville—John Kelly, Thomas G. Humes.

Lawrenceville—First ward—General A. L. Pearson. Second ward—Hon. Thomas M. Bayne, George R. Pearson.

Temperanceville—Thomas Hershberger, N. Ballentine.

Monongahela—John Kyle, Jr., Thomas Rossiter.

Birmingham—First precinct—Hon. Thomas M. Marshall. Second precinct—E. G. Krehan, Wm. Barr.

Newkirkley—D. N. White, M. Harbaugh.

East Birmingham—William Church, W. Mitchell.

McKeesport—James Harrison, Wm. McIntosh.

Peun—S. Wilson, D. Fergus, Jr., Joseph Fergus.

West Elizabeth—John T. Vance, Dr. McGrew.

Mount Washington—D. B. Ferguson, D. S. Hendrickson.

Braddocks—Dr. J. M. Matlock, I. Mills, Jr.

Millvale, Coal, and Etna—Hon. Wm. Kay.

Bellevue—John Snodgrass, T. M. Bayne.

TOWNSHIPS.

Pitt—James M. Hunter, John S. Lambie.

Collins, First Precinct—R. W. Thomas, John H. Stewart. Second Precinct—D. Holmes, B. W. Morgan.

Penn—G. C. Patterson, A. W. McMath.

Lower—S. Sively, D. Hoffman.

Elizabeth—Samuel Kerr, Samuel Pollock.

Mifflin—John C. Milner, Joseph Wilson.

Robinson—Russell Errett, John Young, Jr.

Franklin—Isaac Neeley, Philip Mowhart.

Baldwin—John Noble, Thos. Hay.

Ross—Wm. Peter, John M. Brown.

Versailles—J. C. Mitchell, Wm. Alsten.

East Deer—A. Pillow, A. Marvin.

Upper St. Clair—James Kay, Josiah J. Gilfillen.

South Fayette—G. W. McKee, S. Dixon.

Neville—Squire Shanks, John H. Hutchison.

Shaler—John C. Milner.

Union—F. C. Negley, B. Young.

Scott—Jas. S. Kennard, W. Wilson.

Marshall—George Neely, T. Robinson, Jr.

Harrison—J. J. Miller, R. J. Taggart.

Wilkins—A. Shaw, A. Shackleton.

Patton—John Scott, Wm. Johnson.

Versailles, Ex-Officio—Robert Hickman.

Jefferson—Wm. Torrence, Joseph Pierce.

Chartiers—Jackson Duncan, E. L. Duff.

Pinebury—George Barnes, A. Burns.

Ohio—John Mitchell, R. H. Davis.

Sewickley, Becket, &c.—Wm. Gray, Jr.

Moon—J. G. Conner, E. Logan.

Lower—S. Shafer—L. Fetterolf.

South Fayette—Joseph Wright, Joseph S. Lesnett.

Sewickley—W. P. Jones, A. M. Watson.

Mt. Troy—Thos. M. Reed, Wm. Hamilton.

Hampton—Wm. W. McKee, James A. Herron.

Ohio—Thos. M. Bayne, Jr., Richard Schuiser.

Oakland—Wm. Harrison, M. Mawhinney.

Snowden—B. E. McCorkle, I. B. King.

Mr. Miller then announced the Convention ready for permanent organization.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Convention was then permanently organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Major A. M. Brown.

Vice Presidents—Robert H. Davis, Ohio; James McElier, Allegheny; A. M. Watson, Sewickley; Thomas Robinson, Marshall; Capt. John Young, Robinson; Wm. C. Brown, Lawrenceville.

Secretaries—J. H. Stewart, D. B. Ferguson, A. L. Pearson, Wm. M. Hartzell.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Major Brown, on taking the Chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred—an honor which he esteemed of the highest character, considering the reputation of the Republican party of Allegheny county, and the large majority which it has always given in favor of right and justice. The lamented Lincoln had remarked that the majority which this county was large enough to do honor to a State, much less a single county. (Applause.) The time had come for the loyal people to arm and prepare for a struggle as important as that which Grant and his army had with Lee and his rebel hordes at Richmond. Johnson was in command of the opposition forces, and with Grant as our leader, we would clean out the White House of the thieves who had assembled there. (Applause.) The political warfare about to be commenced would be waged with vigor until November next, when General Grant would be elected as the successor of the lamented Lincoln. (Loud applause.)

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. Russell Errett moved the appointment of a Committee of seven, to draft resolutions. The motion was agreed to, and the Chair announced the Committee as follows: Russell Errett, John S. Lambie, A. M. Watson, J. F. Slagle, Thos. M. Bayne, George Neely, and Wm. C. Brown.

On motion of J. F. Slagle, Esq., it was resolved that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

THE BUSINESS.

The Chairman stated that several important matters would come before the convention:

First—The election of two Senatorial and six Representative delegates to the State Convention.

Second—The election of two Congressional delegates from the 22d district, (with two alternates) to the Chicago Convention.

Third—The choice of Conferees for that part of the 23d District lying in Allegheny county, to confer with Butler and Armstrong counties in regard to the selection of Congressional delegates and alternates from that district.

Fourth—As to the action in regard to the proposed change in the system of conducting primary elections, by adopting the "Crawford County System."

R. H. Davis, Esq., moved that, in order to facilitate the business of the convention, the vote be taken *viva voce*.

Hon. W. C. McCarthy moved as an amendment that the voting be done by marking, which was agreed to.

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

The Chairman then called for the nomination of candidates for Senatorial Delegates, when Messrs. Thomas M. Marshall, Hugh S. Fleming and John M. Kirkpatrick were named. Mr. Kirkpatrick's name was withdrawn, when Messrs. Marshall and Fleming were chosen by acclamation.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

The following nominations were then made for Representative Delegates:

Russell Errett, W. S. Purviance, B. W. Morgan, Joseph Walton, B. Singerly, J. L. Graham, Alfred Slack, Joseph French, Thos. M. Bayne, J. M. Brush, W. J. White, A. Hobson, W. A. Herron, S. Schoyer, Jr., Wm. Miltenwi, John Gilfillin, Geo. Morgan, C. C. Taylor, Joseph A. Butler.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES TO CHICAGO, 22D DISTRICT.

Mr. F. C. Negley moved to nominate two Congressional Representatives to the National Convention at Chicago, from the 22d District, with alternates.

The motion was agreed to, and the following nominations were made: A. M. Brown, J. K. Moorhead, Thos. Ewing.

J. F. Slagle, Esq., moved that the nominations be reopened to add another name, and that the two having the highest votes be declared the Congressional representatives, and the other two their alternates. The motion was agreed to.

The following additional nominations were made: Jacob H. Miller, F. C. Negley, C. W. Batchelor, J. F. Slagle.

The names of Messrs. Miller and Negley were withdrawn, and Messrs. Batchelor and Slagle were nominated as representatives by acclamation.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GEN. GRANT.

Mr. F. C. Negley moved that the delegates be instructed to support the claims of General Grant for President, first, last, and all the time.

The motion was unanimously agreed to amid loud applause.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. C. H. Cutler moved that the delegates be instructed to support A. G. Curtin for Vice President.

Russell Errett moved to amend by instructing in favor of Edwin M. Stanton for Vice President.

A delegate moved an amendment to the amendment to instruct in favor of Galusha A. Grow for Vice President.

Wm. C. McCarthy, Esq., moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which was agreed to.

A MORE PERFECT ORGANIZATION.

W. C. McCarthy, Esq., moved the appointment of a committee of seven, to report a plan for the more perfect organization of the Union Republican party of Allegheny county.

The motion was adopted and the Chair appointed, as said committee, Messrs. C. H. Cuthby, David Holmes, J. E. McKelvy, G. R. Pearson, George Y. McKee John G. Conner and Theodore S. Tower.

The vote by marking was then ordered.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

After the marking had progressed about one hour, the Committee on Resolutions, through their chairman, Hon. Russell Errett, appeared and submitted the following report:

Resolved, 1. That the Union Republican party of Allegheny county, re-affirms its devotion to the principles of justice, equality and national integrity, which were vindicated in the suppression of the rebellion; and it declares its approval of the reconstruction measures of Congress.

2. That this Convention expresses thanks to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, to whom, under Providence, the nation is so much indebted for the preservation of its liberties and the perpetuation of its power, and that their heroic sacrifices and services in the suppression of the rebellion will be remembered with gratitude by the people of the country which has been saved through their valor and patriotism.

3. That it is our unalterable purpose to maintain inviolate the public faith and national credit; to sustain the burden of taxation by cutting off all useless expenditures, and insisting on the most thorough economy in the administration of the Government; and we confidently anticipate that, at an early day, the Union will be completely restored on the solid basis of liberty, loyalty and genuine republicanism.

4. That the abiding faith in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of General Grant, expressed in the resolutions accepted in our last County Convention, has been strengthened by his able and honest discharge of the duties devolving upon him as Secretary of War—a position which he accepted through devotion to his country, so lately endangered by treason of treason by the brilliant achievements of himself and his companions in arms.

5. That we will look to him in the future, as the lovers of civil liberty looked to him in the past, as the man, above all others, who can bring order out of confusion, and inspire that confidence so necessary in the Executive officer of the Government. We hail him as the next President of all the States—"the man of the people" through whom, by the help of God, order and prosperity will soon be restored, the rebel element once more respected, and treason not only to be made odious, but forever banished from the land.

6. That General Grant and his companions having conquered a peace, by the valor of their swords, we will now entrust to him the work of crushing treason in the cabinet and Councils of the Republic "*once and forever.*"

7. That the thanks of the loyal people of this country are due, and are hereby tendered to the Republican members of the House of Representatives in Congress, for their courage and fidelity in presenting to the senate articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for his resistance to and defiance of the Constitution and laws, and that the moral sense of the country will sustain the senate in the rigid enforcement of the law against him, and that we look forward to the removal of this bold, bad man from the head of the Government, as the certain means of restoring peace, prosperity and happiness to this distracted nation, and of securing the early restoration of the United States to the Republican constitution, framed by their loyal people.

On motion the resolutions were received and unanimously adopted.

STANTON ENDORSED.

Senator Errett offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for his services to the country and to the country, and for his firm, unyielding adherence to his obligations under the law, at a time when such adherence was essential to the preservation of our institutions. The country will never forget the debt of gratitude it owes to him.

SUBSEQUENT CONVENTIONS.

David Holmes, Esq., offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter county conventions shall be held to meet on Tuesdays, Monday being inconvenient for the country delegates.

RESULT OF THE BALLOT.

The marking having been completed, the Chairman announced the result of the ballot as follows:

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES.

A. M. Brown	35
Thomas Ewing	28
J. K. Moorhead	75

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

W. S. Purviance	132	Russell Errett	132
B. W. Morgan	56	Joseph Walton	132
B. Singerly	15	J. L. Graham	61
Alfred Slack	3	Joseph French	3
Thomas M. Bayne	65	Jared M. Brush	13
W. J. White	29	Arthur Hobson	51
W. A. Herron	6	S. Schoyer, Jr	15
A. H. Gross	38	W. Miltenwi	49
Geo. Morgan	24	John Gilfillin	4
Joseph Butler	66	T. M. Bayne	37

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are elected, having the highest number of votes.

THE SYSTEM OF VOTING AT PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

W. C. McCarthy, Chairman of the Committee to report a more perfect organization of the Union Republican party of Allegheny county, submitted the following as a majority report:

Resolved, That on or before the first day of May, 1868, the Union Republican voters of each election district, in Allegheny county, shall meet and elect three persons, to be known as the Registry Assessors, whose duty it shall be to make out a list of all the Republican voters in their election district; they shall, at the same time and place, and not more than thirty or less than three days before the time of holding the primary meeting, where they shall sit for the purpose of perfecting and correcting the list of voters. The said list shall go before a magistrate, and the said list be perfected, and made out as they have made such list to the best of their knowledge and belief, and true registry of Republican voters of their district. The said Board of Registry shall act as election officers of all primary meetings, and it shall receive the vote of no person whose name is not on their registered list. The Board shall have power to fill vacancies among themselves, and shall be elected annually before the first day of May. Their terms of office shall continue for one year from the first day of May.

Resolved, That the delegate system be continued.

This report was signed by Messrs. David Holmes, George Y. McKee, T. S. Tower and John G. Conner.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority submitted the following report:

The minority of the committee report that they are in favor of the report of the committee with the exception of the resolution favoring the continuance of the delegate system. In its place they offer the following:

Resolved, That all nominations, hereafter, shall be by a popular vote.

The report was signed by J. E. McKelvy, George R. Pearson and W. C. McCarthy.

The reports were accepted and the committee discharged.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. David Holmes moved the adoption of the majority report. He was opposed to the "Crawford County System," so-called, as a system by which the city districts would outvote and overslaugh the country districts. It was also liable to serious abuses, and under it the party would be impaired rather than improved.

Mr. John McDonald favored the adoption of the minority report. The popular vote could be made very efficient, and could be freed from abuses by proper safeguards.

A. M. Watson, Esq., spoke warmly against the popular vote. It would be a great fraud upon the people, and would ruin the party. It would enable the old political hacks of the party to carry anything, and any office they pleased, by spending money in the populous wards, and getting out the vote to overbalance the vote cast in the country districts.

Mr. J. E. McKelvy, of the Ninth ward, favored the popular vote, as a remedy for the evils of the delegate system.

Mr. F. C. Negley thought that with proper guards the Crawford county system was decidedly the best.

Mr. C. H. Batchelor warmly opposed the delegate system as corrupt, and calculated to prevent a fair and just selection of candidates by the people. He was decidedly in favor of the registry system.

Mr. R. Ballentine moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

This motion cut off debate, and a vote being taken, the Chair was unable to decide.

The house was then divided, when the motion to lay on the table was carried by a very large majority.

Mr. R. H. Davis offered a resolution to the effect that in subsequent conventions the representation be restricted to one delegate from each district, and that in balloting the vote should be taken *viva voce*. Laid on the table. The convention then adjourned.

The Twenty-Third District—Conferees Appointed.

The delegates representing that portion of the county belonging to the Twenty-third Congressional District, met in the Quarters Sessions Court room, to elect three Conferees to meet with those elected by Butler and Armstrong counties, to choose delegates to the Chicago Convention.

R. H. Davis, Esq., was called to the chair, and James A. Sholes and T. M. Bayne were elected Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were nominated: James A. Lewis, William Cunningham, James McBrier, H. B. Lyon, John Heath, A. Marvin, A. M. Watson and A. Arent.

The delegates proceeded to select Conferees by marking, and James C. Lewis, John Heath and A. M. Watson, Esqs., receiving the largest number of votes, were selected.

On motion, the Conferees were instructed to support R. H. Davis, Esq., for delegate to the Chicago Convention.

On motion, adjourned.

Chronic Catarrh Curable.

R. T. KECK, Esq., of Clarion county, Pa., suffered fifteen years with chronic catarrh of the head, which reduced him in weight thirty pounds. Under Dr. Aborn's treatment he has been radically cured, and has gained thirty-three pounds, which is three pounds heavier than he had ever weighed before.

Dr. R. B. Berg, who lost the sense of smell from the effects of Catarrh, acknowledges his cure is due to the skill of Dr. Aborn.

Esquire A. B. Stevenson, magistrate at Birmingham, certifies that Dr. Aborn has cured him of Chronic Catarrh and Bronchitis.

Dr. A. Falconer, of Lawrenceville, Pa., who has practiced medicine for upwards of forty years, was afflicted with Catarrh of the Head which affected his lungs so seriously that he found it almost impossible for him to have lived another week, when he sought the aid of Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, in July last. Immediately after placing himself under the treatment of Dr. Aborn he began to improve so rapidly that within six weeks he was quite restored to the health and vigor of his youthful days.

Dr. Aborn can be consulted personally, or by letter, upon all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and Organs of the chest. Medical and surgical rooms 134 Smithfield street.

Revenue Stamps, of all denominations, for sale at the stamp window of the Postoffice.

17th-tf

We Pledge Our Reputation

For the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instant where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures dysentery, and diarrhœa and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Venetian Blinds.

Venetian blinds at $3 50 per pair, at J. Lumenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Building Improvements in 1867.

Estimated Cost of Improvements $4,500,000.

Subjoined will be found a list of the new buildings erected and additions made to buildings during the year 1867, in the ten wards of the city, as furnished by Captain E. S. Wright, the capable and efficient assessor of water rents. The whole number of new buildings erected during the year in the ten wards was four hundred and nineteen, to which should be added about fifteen hundred new buildings erected during the year in the seven new districts, which would give in the aggregate nearly two thousand buildings:

FIRST WARD.

Hays Charles, two three-story buildings for stores and dwellings, Ferry street.

Gamble Thomas, one two-story dwelling, 47 Ferry street.

Fleming & Torrens, one one-story shop, Third street.

McDermott Edward, one two-story stable, Penn street.

McDermott Edward, one two-story, addition to dwelling.

People's National Bank, one two-story stone front banking house, 89 Wood street, above Fourth.

McAtee D. R, one three-story tenement house, Chancery lane.

SECOND WARD.

Anderson George H, one three-story warehouse, 12th Second lane.

Berry George A, one four-story warehouse, 32 Wood street.

Allen George E, two two-story stores, corner Grant and Fourth streets.

Ross Matilda, one two-story addition to dwelling, 154 Second street.

THIRD WARD.

Fackiner & Irwin, one three-story building for cabinet and chair factory, Pennsylvania avenue near High street.

Mayer Jane, two two-story stores, with dwellings, Pennsylvania avenue corner Tunnel.

O'Neil Peter, three two-story stores, with dwellings, Penn avenue near Tunnel.

Gray & Shaller, one two-story store with dwelling, Pennsylvania avenue near Tunnel.

Erhle Frank A, one two-story store with dwelling, Pennsylvania avenue near Tunnel.

Mod pacher Clemens, one three-story store with dwelling, Pennsylvania avenue near tunnel.

Schwartz Nicolas, one three-story store with dwelling, Wylie street near High.

Doerr Frederick, one three-story store with dwelling, Wylie street near High.

Beck H, one three-story store with dwelling, Wylie street near High.

Kinzer Daniel, one three-story store with dwelling, Wylie street near High.

Morrow John, one three-story store with dwelling, Wylie street near High.

Church, First German Lutheran, one church, one three-story school house and one two-story dwelling for pastor, High street between Wylie and Pennsylvania avenue.

Smith Robert J, one two-story dwelling, Chatham street.

Church, Trinity Protestant Episcopal two two-story dwellings, Chatham alley near Elm street.

Smith Henry, one three-story store with dwelling and fronting on Second, Fifth and Wood and Federal streets.

Warren Joseph, one two-story store with dwelling, Wylie near Fulton street.

Gellings H B, one three-story store with dwelling, Wylie near Fulton street.

Succop J. H, one two-story back building, Wylie street near High.

Hirring E H, three three-story dwellings, one with stone front, corner of Webster and Fulton streets.

Zimmerman P, two two-story dwellings, Congress street.

Baker A J, one two-story dwelling, Congress street.

Schwarm George, one two-story stable, Congress street.

Biles John, one two-story dwelling, Congress street.

Jones Evan, one one-story addition, Congress street.

Fleming Wm, one three-story dwelling, Congress street.

Speelman Andrew, one two-story dwelling, Franklin street, corner of Congress alley.

Chesler Conrad, one two-story dwelling, Congress street.

Wainhoff George, two two-story dwellings, Washington street.

Barnhel George, one two-story stable, Washington street.

Barnes Thomas, one two-story dwelling, Shore alley.

Waters Martha, one two-story dwelling, Wide alley.

Hunchberger Jacob, three two-story dwellings, Washington street.

Weir James G, two two-story additions and three two-story dwellings, corner Washington and Parker's streets.

Davis William, one two-story frame dwelling, Chatham street.

Haines W B, one two-story dwelling, Elm street.

May Charles, one two-story dwelling, Elm street.

Reis & Berger, two two-story dwellings, Pride street.

Kerr William, one two-story dwelling, Webster street.

English Robert, one two-story dwelling, Webster street.

Everman Fred, one two-story dwelling, Webster street.

Little James, two two-story dwellings, Webster street.

McCoy Peter, one three-story dwelling, Bedford avenue.

Farley William, one two-story dwelling, Tannehill street.

Moore Joseph, one two-story dwelling, Colwell street.

Johnson Ralph, one two-story dwelling, Webster street.

Heazelton Edward, one two-story stable, Poplar alley.

SEVENTH WARD.

Hyas Jacob, three two-story stores with dwellings, Penn avenue near Fifth.

Hays Jacob, two two-story dwellings, Colwell street.

Fellgan James, one two-story dwelling, Colwell street.

Boedel John, one two-story dwelling, Colwell street.

Metzger, one one-story dwelling, Colwell street.

Klein Yost, one two-story store with dwelling, Pennsylvania avenue.

Kerkenbrink B, one two-story store with dwelling, Pennsylvania avenue.

Scott Barney, one two-story store with dwelling, Pennsylvania avenue.

Kimbel John, one two-story store with dwelling, Penn avenue near Fifth.

Bernhard Frederick, one two-story store with dwelling, Pennsylvania avenue.

Dengler Augustus, one two-story store with dwelling, Penn avenue near Fifth.

Leister Bernard, one two-story store with dwelling, Pennsylvania avenue.

Eckert Emanuel, jr. one two-story dwelling, Clark street.

Hill James, one two-story dwelling, Clark street.

Zitterbart Rocus, one two-story dwelling, Clark street.

Reed Thomas, two two story dwellings, Franklin street.

Powell Emil, one two-story store with dwellings, Pennsylvania avenue.

Gerlach Andrew, one two-story store with dwelling, Penn avenue near Fifth.

Manns Frederick, one two-story dwelling, back of Penn avenue.

Dittle John H, one three-story store with dwelling and buildings, Pennsylvania avenue, near Elm street.

Brockman H, one three-story store with dwelling, Penn avenue near Fifth.

Watson Robert, two two-story stores with dwellings, Pennsylvania avenue.

Burns Andrew, two two-story dwellings, Fulton street.

McCrady Oliver, one two-story dwelling and stable, Fulton street, near Cliff street.

Crawley & Morn, one two-story dwelling, Mercer street.

Curtin Thomas, one two-story dwelling, Mercer street.

Curtin William, one two-story dwelling, Mercer street.

Gilderno James, one two-story dwelling, Whitesides alley.

Funk James, one two-story addition, Whitesides alley.

Gana Michael, one two-story dwelling, Crawford street.

Bailey Edward, one two-story stable, Crawford street.

Gregina Lemuel, two two-story dwellings, Crawford street.

Flinn Robert, two one-story dwellings, Logan street.

Flinn Robert, one two-story dwelling, Logan street.

Mahon & Maloney, six two story dwellings, Pasture alley, near Elm street.

Church, Graham Memorial Episcopal two two-story dwellings, Pasture